

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 42.

New York and Chicago, February 19, 1910.

No. 8.

HOG PRICES AT NEW RECORD MARK.

Hog prices went up a few more notches during the week, and made new records at many Western markets. At Chicago hogs reached the highest price since 1882 on Monday, when hogs sold for \$9.20 a hundred pounds, an advance of 40 cents above the prices of a week ago. Packers made a determined effort to hold prices down, but receipts of 40,000 proved inadequate to supply the demand, and when buyers for shipment began the bidding at 5 cents above quotations the price jumped rapidly. These prices are 15 cents under the prices of 1882, but they are more than \$2.50 a hundredweight higher than prices a year ago.

All records since 1870 were broken on Thursday, even the record 1882 mark. Live hogs at Chicago touched a price unequalled since 1870, selling at \$9.40. Continued light receipts for several months at the packing centers and reports of a scarcity of hogs on the farms called out prophecies that the \$10 mark touched in 1870 may soon be reached. Until Thursday the record hog price for forty years was \$9.35, made in 1882. War time prices for hogs in 1865 were \$13.25.

The highest price ever paid for hogs on the St. Joseph market was that of Thursday—\$9.10 a hundred pounds. The price of live hogs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards the same day went to \$9.60. This was 30 cents higher than the highest record since the market was established.

Hogs brought \$9.60 at Pittsburg and similar figures between 9 and 10 cents at Cleveland, Cincinnati and other mid-Eastern markets, while like records were established west of Chicago. The 10-cent hog does not appear to be an impossibility in the near future.

GERMAN POTASH MONOPOLY.

Cable reports from Berlin on Monday reported that the government's potash bill, which provides for the regulation of the German potash industry for twenty years, was introduced in the Reichstag by Herr Sydo, the minister of commerce. In his speech he explained that the main object of the measure was to prevent the formation of a trust in which foreign countries would play a controlling factor.

Potash, the minister said, formed an element of Germany's economic strength just like America's possession of petroleum and cotton and Sweden's ores. The government's foremost aim therefore was to prevent foreigners from obtaining potash cheaper than the home agriculturist.

IN DEFENSE OF MEAT TRADE Independent Packers Make Reply to a Magazine Fake

Public interest in the so-called meat boycott appears to have diminished to a point where even the sensational newspapers and magazines have found it practicable to devote less space to the subject. Either that, or the sensational writers have exhausted their imaginations and weakened their capacity for mishandling facts and figures until they have been compelled to lay off to recuperate.

We may expect a continuation of these attempts to create hysteria, however, as long as these publications think they see "anything in it" for themselves. In a speech in the House at Washington this week Speaker Cannon revealed the aim of these people in following out their muckraking campaigns when he said that it was in order that they "may continue to make their papers, from day to day, like the Yankee made his razors—to sell!" So long as an attack on the meat industry, or on any other industry, will "sell papers," just that long will these publishers continue the assaults.

Wild and Foolish Misstatements of the Press.

As The National Provisioner has already said, the present agitation has been marked by wilder and more foolish misstatements than ever before on the part of sensational newspapers and magazines, and by the most amazing display of ignorance on the part of their writers. Many of these writers have visited the offices of The National Provisioner in search of information, and it was manifest immediately that most of them were as little equipped for writing on these trade subjects and conditions as would be a six-year-old child.

They seemed unable to understand the simplest array of statistics—and the discussion of this meat question is entirely a matter of figures—and yet they attempted without hesitation to draw conclusions from such figures and to give their conclusions to the public as authoritative and irrefutable. There were among them some writers who admitted an understanding of the situation, but who stated frankly that their object was to "roast the beef trust," regardless of what the truth might be.

The National Provisioner has not attempted to reply to the mass of wild and incoherent matter which has appeared in print on the question of meat prices. To attempt a reply to all these sensational emanations would be like engaging in a joint debate with the in-

mates of an insane asylum. However, it is proper that some notice should be taken of such deliberate attempts to mislead the public, especially when they appear in publications of national circulation. Such an attempt was made in a recent issue of Colliers' Weekly, and it has drawn a reply from two of the best-known and most successful independent meat packers in the country.

The public has been taught to regard the meat industry as entirely within the control of a few big packers designated as the "beef trust." That hundreds of able and successful packers have built up their enterprises alongside those of the big packers is a fact known to everyone in the trade, but perhaps not so well known to the public which takes its information from that section of the sensational and ignorant press referred to. The American Meat Packers' Association, with its 400 or 500 members, is a monument to the growth and success of the so-called independent packers of the country, and it is perhaps appropriate that a reply to the assaults of the sensationalists should come from two of the leaders in this Association, one its former president and the other a member of the present Executive Committee.

The following statement was issued this week by President James S. Agar of the Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, and Oscar F. Mayer, of O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, two of the most successful packers in the country, in reply to a recent article in Colliers'.

Statement by Messrs. Agar and Mayer.

Our attention has been called to an article in Colliers' Weekly of Feb. 12, and we have read it carefully.

It is worth while to note that the article says that several years ago the packers were restrained from underselling local dealers in some places, thereby increasing prices. The present complaint, it seems, from Colliers', is that the packers are not now selling at the excessively low prices which at that time were complained about.

It is interesting also to note that the article finds fault with the report of Commissioner Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor, because it clearly showed that the packers were earning only a small profit on their annual sales. It also strangely omits similar statements of Secretary

Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, who points out in his current annual report that the increased price of meats is not due to any large profit of the packers. The article alleges that in fifteen years—

Wheat has risen.....	100%
Corn has risen.....	106%
Eggs have risen.....	204%
Butter has risen.....	158%
Potatoes have risen.....	100%
Beans have risen.....	147%

Colliers' does not enumerate meats in this category because, according to the most exaggerated figures, beef has risen only about 80%.

It is not practicable, because of lack of space, for us to go into a refutation in detail of the many erroneous and misleading statements in the lengthy article. However, it contains misrepresentations concerning which the public should be set right. This is especially the fact because in the effort to discover and as far as possible remedy high prices, it is distinctly a loss of time to follow wrong scents or to be misled by unwarranted prejudice.

Misstatements About Cold Storage.

One of the features of the article is its statement that cold storage creates an artificial level of prices. It is gratifying to note that Colliers' concedes that cold storage actually levels prices—that is to say, makes them the more nearly uniform the year round. It is also pleasant to observe that it explains that perishable commodities are placed in cold storage during the season of plenty to be sold during the season of scarcity, just as Joseph and Pharaoh wisely saved the crops of the seven years of plenty for use in the seven years of famine.

But, unfortunately, erroneously and inconsistently, the article goes on to say that the cold storage warehouses are employed to create "corners" and to manipulate fictitious values. This statement should not be made against cold storage as a system. In fact, it is obviously erroneous. Why? Simply because the goods put into cold storage warehouses cannot be held indefinitely. The owners of the products are at an expense for interest and cost of warehousing, and besides it is obviously impossible to maintain a permanent "corner" in any large commodity as it is intimated the cold storage men are doing.

The fact is that, before cold storage, the perishable products of the summer season had to be consumed at the time they were ready for use; otherwise, they were destroyed by decay. To some extent and as to some products, preservation was accomplished in the country by means of cellars and by burying products in the ground. The cold storage warehouse is simply the improved expansion of this practice. It is the making of gigantic cellars at the great food markets where during the season of excess supply the surplus is put away for the season of scarcity.

It is plain to anyone who understands markets and prices that the cold storage depositors cannot buy more than the surplus of summer or they will greatly advance prices against themselves. And, if they buy only the surplus, they can conserve it for the public use for seasons in which—but for them and the cold storage warehouse—it would probably be unobtainable.

As to the prices at which cold storage goods are sold—well, goods must be offered at prices which will attract buyers. Goods in cold storage cannot go on accumulating all the time or the warehouses will burst, and also those financing the purchase of goods. As a matter of fact, no wholesale price for cold storage goods now, in these times of clamor about high prices, is as high as the price of the same articles which prevailed throughout the West at many times before cold storage came into vogue.

Colliers' says that eggs were put into cold storage at from 14 to 16 cents per dozen. This is erroneous, as to last year at least. The eggs that were put into cold storage cost

more than 22 cents per dozen. They say that these eggs have been and are being sold for 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

As a matter of fact, the wholesale price of storage eggs at no time has been more than 23 to 26 cents a dozen. The margin of profit is small, if any margin at all exists over carrying charges. These figures can and will be verified, and proof of them will—if desired—be furnished to Colliers'. Can Colliers' verify the figures which it prints?

Colliers' Beef Figures Are Conspicuously False.

But while these and other statements in the Colliers' article are entirely misleading, the figures offered in the article concerning live cost, selling price and packers' profits on beef are conspicuously untrue. We will quote what Colliers' says on the point:

"For his beef on the hoof the Western cattle raiser is receiving 7 cents a pound, or \$84, as the price of a 1,200-pound steer. The packer takes his profits from the by-products of the steer, amounting to \$20, and sells 800 pounds of meat at 11 cents per pound, \$88, receiving a total of \$108. The combined packinghouses of the beef trust sell \$700,000,000 worth of meat and products annually, for which reason a small advance in prices yields a vast total."

The first of the foregoing statements is printed under a picture of cattle on a Western ranch, giving to the reader the impression that the figures quoted apply to the kind of cattle in the picture, bought on the ranch. It is sufficient to say that beef of this grade is being generally sold and dressed by the packers at 7½ to 8 cents per pound. This shows the careless and misleading character of many of the statements in the Colliers' article.

To fully elucidate this matter, let us take a concrete illustration: A 1,200-pound steer at 5½ cents—the market price for steers of this grade alive (Western), figures \$66 cost for the animal. The expense for buying, killing, cooling, loading and other items is about \$2 per head. The hide, fat and all other by-products at actual wholesale prices average not over \$18 per animal.

Thus the dressed beef costs \$50 and weighs 665 pounds, the cost per pound to the packer being 7.52 cents per pound. Colliers' as stated in the paragraph quoted, says that such an animal as I have described would net 800 pounds of dressed beef, equivalent to 67 per cent. of the animal's gross weight. This is 10 per cent. in excess of the actual ratio which prevails, and which every cattleman knows.

The grade of beef described sells at the packers' establishments at 7½ cents a pound, wholesale. Thus the steer which costs the packer \$66, plus \$2 for killing, dressing, etc., total \$68—returns to the packer \$51.54 for the dressed beef and \$18 for the hide, fat and other by-products, a total of \$69.54. This is equivalent to a profit on the beef of a quarter of a cent per pound.

These figures emphatically contradict and disprove the exaggerated statement made in Colliers' that the packer makes a profit of \$18 on handling such an animal as that described.

The Colliers' article says:

"It is claimed that high prices of meat are caused by a shortage of supply. The Beef Trust ships a half million pounds of frozen meat to England every year and sells it there much cheaper than in the American market. This photograph was made in New York, Jan. 25. The White Star steamship Oceanic carried 50,000 pounds of American beef to England on this trip."

"In 1909 the value of the meat and dairy products exported from this country was \$131,390,642."

As a matter of fact, only about \$12,000,000 of this latter total was cattle and dressed beef.

Confusing Retail with Wholesale Prices.

Colliers' says that "during the height of the present agitation when the packers were refusing to make any notable reductions in prices which are higher than this country has

ever before known, beef was selling in New York and London as follows:

	New York. Cents.	London. Cents.
Loins	23@28	15@19
Round steak	20@24	16@20
Chuck steak	14@18	12@16

The foregoing figures appear to be retailers' prices, and they do not relate to the prices which packers charge for beef in bulk. The wholesale price which packers receive for loins, round and chuck, is less than one-half the amount quoted in Colliers' as the selling price in New York. The packers are not in the retail business, and charge retailers at home and abroad the same prices, plus the freight.

Colliers' says that for "the year ending Oct. 2, 1909, Swift & Company could show net earnings of 13.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$60,000,000, which capitalization has been increased \$40,000,000 within the last ten

(Concluded on page 32.)

PACKERS INQUIRY AT CHICAGO.

The Federal grand jury inquiry at Chicago proceeded during the week with the hearing of evidence from representatives of various packing interests, both officers and employees. The government prosecutors made every effort to unearth evidence which would justify an indictment of somebody for restraint of trade, but it was said that the tone of the evidence throughout has been strongly contradictory of such a condition. Among the witnesses was James S. Agar, president of the Western Packing & Provision Company of Chicago, a former president of the American Meat Packers' Association and one of the most successful of the so-called independent packers.

Gen. Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, and ex-president of the American Meat Packers' Association, was a witness before the Chicago grand jury on Thursday. After coming out of the jury room he gave the reporters some information concerning general conditions. He said that a shortage of crops and the raising of too few animals for slaughter were responsible for present high prices of meats.

He computed the annual sale of meats at about \$1,300,000,000, of which 60 per cent. is sold by the independent dealers. He added that the meat business was so great that it was impossible for any one organization to control it absolutely. He also made the prediction that the price of meat would decline to a normal basis within a year if the coming season's crops are plentiful and if more farmers will turn to livestock.

The investigation by Missouri State officials held at Jefferson City this week had as its first witnesses President C. W. Armour, of the Armour Packing Company; C. H. Hodge of Kansas City, assistant to the president, and G. F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago. The testimony showed that there was no agreement or understanding between companies as to prices, but that competition and supply and demand conditions controlled prices.

Employees of the S. & S. Company were also heard during the week in an effort to implicate that company in some sort of agreement with other big packers, but it is believed that absolutely nothing to sustain that theory was obtained. The investigation will continue as long as the government can find witnesses to summon, presumably in the hope of discovering something upon which to pin an indictment of somebody.

EXPORT FIGURES FOR JANUARY SHOW DECREASE

The preliminary reports of exports of meat and dairy products for January, as indicated in the last issue of The National Provisioner, show a continued heavy falling off in comparison with recent years—even with the poor showing of a year ago. Exports of such products for January were three and a quarter million dollars less than a year ago. For the seven months since last June the falling off was over eighteen million dollars compared to the similar period of the previous year.

The value of meat and dairy products exports for January is given as \$10,361,663, compared to \$13,579,756 a year ago. For the seven months the totals are \$67,168,775, compared to \$85,274,721 for a like period of the previous year. The falling off runs through the entire list and is especially heavy in the case of fresh beef and pork products. There was a slight increase in canned beef exports for the seven months, compared to the very poor showing of the previous year, and a slight gain also in oleomargarine. The detailed figures for both meat products and meat animals are as follows:

Cattle.—January, 1909, 18,509 head, value \$1,688,242; January, 1910, 15,825 head, value \$1,484,461. For seven months ending January, 1909, 118,036 head, value \$10,867,156; same period, 1910, 96,441 head, value \$8,967,654.

Hogs.—January, 1909, 1,162 head, value \$8,503; January, 1910, 329 head, value \$3,537. For seven months ending January, 1909, 8,721 head, value \$85,932; same period, 1910, 681 head, value \$6,495.

Sheep.—January, 1909, 6,070 head, value \$34,474; January, 1910, 339 head, value \$2,056. For seven months ending January, 1909, 48,549 head, value \$252,579; same period, 1910, 25,174 head, value \$119,071.

Beef, canned.—January, 1909, 1,201,649 pounds, value \$134,572; January, 1910, 812,187 pounds, value \$89,837. For seven months ending January, 1909, 9,438,377 pounds, value \$1,046,574; same period, 1910, 10,644,554 pounds, value \$1,191,412.

Beef, fresh.—January, 1909, 8,944,768 pounds, value \$936,487; January, 1910, 5,726,467 pounds, value \$570,569. For seven months ending January, 1909, 61,624,022 pounds, value \$8,407,007; same period, 1910, 49,287,054 pounds, value \$4,951,453.

Beef, salted or pickled.—January, 1909, 3,551,696 pounds, value \$290,775; January,

1910, 3,071,655 pounds, value \$220,883. For seven months ending January, 1909, 25,277,247 pounds, value \$1,969,706; same period, 1910, 23,848,770 pounds, value \$1,734,572.

Tallow.—January, 1909, 5,620,687 pounds, value \$316,392; January, 1910, 2,156,932 pounds, value \$133,179. For seven months ending January, 1909, 29,096,831 pounds, value \$1,616,755; same period, 1910, 22,304,169 pounds, value \$1,284,241.

Bacon.—January, 1909, 22,734,215 pounds, value \$2,399,695; January, 1910, 16,100,949 pounds, value \$1,914,287. For seven months ending January, 1909, 145,381,286 pounds, value \$15,412,257; same period, 1910, 105,658,962 pounds, value \$12,315,724.

Hams and shoulders, cured.—January, 1909, 18,702,535 pounds, value \$2,039,328; January, 1910, 14,099,932 pounds, value \$1,665,951. For seven months ending January, 1909, 114,464,359 pounds, value \$12,761,390; same period, 1910, 92,809,548 pounds, value \$10,698,968.

Pork, fresh and pickled.—January, 1909, 5,776,061 pounds, value \$489,339; January, 1910, 4,335,413 pounds, value \$477,696. For seven months ending January, 1909, 34,448,218 pounds, value \$3,053,462; same period, 1910, 21,157,457 pounds, value \$2,178,572.

Lard.—January, 1909, 54,321,019 pounds, value \$5,395,996; January, 1910, 38,237,824 pounds, value \$4,614,238. For seven months ending January, 1909, 295,099,689 pounds, value \$28,826,907; same period, 1910, 209,919,005 pounds, value \$24,121,985.

Oleo oil and neutral lard.—January, 1909, 13,440,123 pounds, value \$1,466,172; January, 1910, 4,775,657 pounds, value \$559,159. For seven months ending January, 1909, 98,296,632 pounds, value \$10,610,541; same period, 1910, 70,843,757 pounds, value \$8,005,230.

Oleomargarine.—January, 1909, 235,578 pounds, value \$24,084; January, 1910, 274,308 pounds, value \$27,945. For seven months ending January, 1909, 1,386,290 pounds, value \$139,232; same period, 1910, 1,675,819 pounds, value \$166,483.

Butter.—January, 1909, 217,450 pounds, value \$50,252; January, 1910, 242,318 pounds, value \$59,437. For seven months ending January, 1910, 4,319,374 pounds, value \$878,553; same period, 1910, 1,435,504 pounds, value \$348,856.

Total meat and dairy products.—January, 1909, value \$13,579,756; January, 1910, value, \$10,361,663. For seven months ending January, 1909, value, \$85,274,721; same period, 1910, value \$67,168,775.

Total cattle, hogs and sheep.—January, 1909, value \$1,731,219; January, 1910, value \$1,490,054. For seven months ending January, 1909, value \$11,205,667; same period, 1910, value \$9,093,220.

NEW YORK RULES FOR TRADING IN LARD

The new rules for trading in lard on the New York Produce Exchange have been ratified by the members of the Exchange and by the Board of Managers, and will go into effect on March 1. These rules, as has already been stated, have been amended to permit and to stimulate future trading in lard on the New York Exchange.

The rules have been most carefully revised by a special committee with the idea of making them such that they will give opportunity for small producing interests so situated as to transportation conditions away from Chicago that the New York market will be the most available one and that they will be able to hedge their supplies on hand or contracts for future shipment in the purchase or sale of a contract in New York.

It is also expected that the export interest will be able to take advantage of this mar-

ket on account of the smaller contract and the fact also that as it is at the seaboard it will enable them to use it for hedging export transactions or export orders.

There will be a regular call at 11 o'clock and trade will be from 11 to 11:30 and between 1:45 and 2:15. This is based on the rules of the cottonseed oil trade which have been found very effective. The size of the contract will be 37,500 pounds or 100 tierces and dealings will be in points instead of 2½ cents, as the case in Chicago. A fluctuation of 1 point will be \$3.75, as against \$4.00 in cottonseed oil and \$5 in cotton and \$21.25 in lard at Chicago.

The assurances which have been given by various producers and export interests as well as handlers of lard indicate that there will be a good opportunity for the development of a future business.

The lard trading rules are printed by The National Provisioner in full at this time for the benefit and information of the trade everywhere. They are as follows:

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN LARD.

Rule 1.—At the first meeting of the Board of Managers after their election, the President shall (subject to the approval of the Board) appoint as a Committee on Lard, five members of the New York Produce Exchange, who are known as members of the Lard Trade. It shall be the duty of this Committee to properly discharge the obligations imposed upon them by these rules, and also to consider and decide all disputes arising between members dealing in Lard as to condition, quality, weights, price, tender, transfer of documents and delivery. A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, but the Committee shall fill temporary vacancies if requested by either party with some person or persons representing the same interest (if possible) as the absent member or members, and a decision of a majority present at any hearing shall be final and binding. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid to the Committee for each reference case heard by them. The whole number of tierces in dispute on a contract to be included in one case, the fee to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent settlement of differences by private arbitration, or as provided for in the By-Laws.

Prime Steam Lard Standard.

Rule 2.—Sec. A. Standard Prime Steam Lard shall be solely the product of the trimmings and the fat part of the hog, rendered in tanks by the direct application of steam and without subsequent change in the grain or character by the use of agitators or other machinery, except as such change may unavoidably come from the transportation. It must have proper color, flavor, dryness and soundness for keeping, and no material which has been salted must be included. All Lard must be rendered in conformity with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture. The name and location of the renderer, the date of packing and the grade of Lard, shall be plainly branded on each package at the time of packing.

Sec. B. Prime Steam Lard of superior quality, as to color, flavor and body may be inspected as "Prince Steam Lard, Choice Quality," and shall be deliverable on contracts for "Prime Steam Lard."

Regular Trades.

Rule 3.—Sec. A. No official future trade shall be made by members of the Exchange outside of the regular calls, except between the hours of 11 and 11:30 o'clock a. m. and between 1:45 and 2:15 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays, when the time shall be from 11 to 11:30 o'clock a. m., nor on any day or part of a day on which the Exchange shall hold no business session.

Sec. B.—In the absence of any special agreement, all Lard sold on the spot or to arrive shall be understood to be the Standard quality of "Prime Steam Lard," and which is generally termed in future trades Contract Lard.

Sec. C.—Lard sold on "cost and freight" terms, shall mean "lighterage free" and "all rail" shipment. It shall also be understood that Lard sold on such terms shall be shipment within seven days from date of sale. If in transit it must be so stated at time of sale.

Packing and Cooperage.

Rule 4.—Sec. A. Prime Steam Lard made between October 1 of any year and December 31 of the year following only shall be (Continued on page 21.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

E. Jones Company will establish a cotton oil plant at Batesburg, S. C.

Armour & Company have arranged to erect a cooperage factory at Hill City, Minn.

Armour Packing Company has let contract for the erection of a branch house at Tyler, Texas.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., is to erect a mill at Montgomery, Ala.

Charles Wissmath & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., have purchased property on which a packing plant will be erected.

The warehouse belonging to the Meridian Fertilizer Company at Meridian, Miss., has been damaged by fire.

The new fertilizer factory of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Wadesboro, N. C., is completed and in operation.

The Olds Soap and Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The Goodwin & Jean Co., wholesale dealers in poultry at Paragould, Ark., have just completed a new poultry packing plant.

The warehouse of the Allendale Cottonseed Oil Company at Allendale, S. C., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$25,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company has received permit to erect a two-story branch house at Jacksonville, Fla., which will cost \$12,000.

Swift & Company have been granted a permit to build an extension to their branch house at Kearny, N. J., to be used for ice-making purposes.

The Hubbard Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., will expend \$15,000 on its new storage building which will be erected at Canton, Baltimore.

The Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind., has given notice of decrease of number of shares from two thousand to one thousand and doubling the value.

Prosser & De Kay, Cuba, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to deal in livestock, etc. E. L. Prosser, L. De Kay, A. De Kay and D. C. Prosser are the incorporators.

The Cedar Grove Poultry Farm, New Canaan, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by G. D. Hartlett and H. A. Hartlett of West Norwalk and J. F. Rogers of New York.

The South Atlantic Packing and Provision Company, Savannah, Ga., will establish abattoir and stockyards. The abattoir will have a capacity of 300 head. 50-ton ice plant will be installed.

The recently incorporated Utah Packing and Provision Company has asked permission to use the old Raddon & Williams Yards at Salt Lake City, Utah, until the company builds a plant of its own.

The Valley Packing Company, Altavista, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. Cundiff, P. H. McGill and W. W. Akers. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a plant.

Work is about completed on the three-story smokehouse which the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., has added to its equipment along with numerous other improvements, recently installed.

The Blanton Company, St. Louis, Mo., has commenced the erection of a plant at 314 South Second street for the manufacture of butterine. The building will be eight stories high, 45 x 45 feet and cost \$75,000.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Dothan, Ala., has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 to establish a cotton oil mill. W. P. Newton is president; O. R. Morgan, vice-president, and J. W. Tipton, secretary.

T. H. Hoehn, the Kansas City well-known merchandise broker, has formed the T. H. Hoehn Brokerage Company, with offices at

1012 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, to handle cottonseed products, packers' sugars and produce products.

Business men of Council Bluffs, Ia., and in towns in southwestern Iowa are forming a company with a capital stock of \$250,000 to be known as the Iowa Co-operative Packing Company. The packing plant will probably be located at Council Bluffs.

The New York Smoked Fish and Provision Company, Sea Cliff, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal, pack and smoke sea food and provisions. The capital stock is \$50,000 and incorporators, E. T. Gibson, D. A. Shalvey and R. L. Godfrey.

The insulation plant of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, at Emmett street and Avenue B, Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire this week, causing a loss of about \$75,000. The buildings were one story brick structures. The concern manufactured pressed cork for lining cold storage warehouses.

RIGHT TO ENTER AND SEIZE MEATS.

An ordinance has been introduced in the city council of Louisville, Ky., amending the present meat regulations to give all officers of the health department or employees of the department the right of entry to any building or storage house for inspection, or any wagon or railroad car, and to take samples for inspection. It makes it the duty of any policeman to assist health officers.

It also gives the officers the right of seizure, and if the owner of seized goods does not appear before the police judge within twenty-four hours after the seizure of the goods can be confiscated and destroyed. The ordinance makes it a penalty for any person to interfere with the health officers in the performance of their duties.

A Floor That Stands The Wear and Tear

any other asphalt floor. A record of 12 years proves it. Long hard usage proves it. Letters from customers prove it. Opinions of engineers and architects prove it.

"WASATCH" MASTIC FLOOR

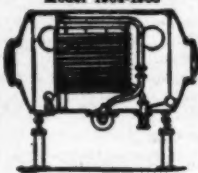
is guaranteed for at least 5 years. We have reports from customers whose floors have worn much longer than 5 years and are still well preserved.

The low cost of "Wasatch" Mastic, together with its KNOWN DURABILITY, makes it a MOST ECONOMICAL floor. Proved out in Packing Houses, Breweries, Ice Plants, etc. Guaranteed ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. Meets the demands of a sanitary floor to a greater degree than any other material. Experiments with an

untried material are unnecessary. "Wasatch" Mastic has been used for 12 years—and every customer well pleased. If you are in the market for the ideal floor, either for new or old building, write us for quotation sheet No. 305. Refer also to our advertisement in all issues of The National Provisioner for October, 1909.

THE AMERICAN ASPHALTUM & RUBBER CO.
Dept. 16, 600-614 Harvester Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Best

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

THE SUGAR APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

A. MORRIS LILLIE, President

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, *President.*

HUBERT CILLIS, *Vice President.*

JULIUS A. MAY, *Treasurer.*

OTTO V. SCHERRE, *Secretary.*

PAUL L. ALDRICH, *Editor.*

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York.
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampson, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical inter-
est to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-
tinue for another year, as we cannot recognize
any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York.
Vice-President, Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abat-
toir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Pro-
visioner, New York.
Treasurer, Michael Hoffman, Cincinnati, O.
Executive Committee: A. G. Glick, Brittain & Co.,
Marshalltown, Ia., chairman; Oscar F. Mayer, O. F.
Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; F. T. Fuller, G. H.
Hammond & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hormel, Geo.
A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Pierre Garneau,
Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Doid, Jacob
Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Belzwanger,
D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley,
Asburn, Mo.; G. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision &
Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

COLD STORAGE AND LAW

The agitation against meat prices and the
use of meat appears to have been turned, per-
haps for lack of other object, against cold
storage and those interested in that industry.
Those of the press and in politics who find
it profitable to themselves to promote such
agitations have turned their batteries full
upon cold storage as a dangerous institution
and one that should be suppressed. With the
disregard for law characteristic of such "re-
formers," they have proposed various reme-
dies for this cold storage "evil," ranging all
the way from tagging to the burning down
of warehouses.

One of the most frequently made and ap-

parently the most serious proposals which
has appeared in varying forms in different
sections of the country has been the propo-
sition to limit the period in which food
products may be stored, condemnation and
destruction of such food supplies to take
place after the expiration of such limit, ap-
parently regardless of their condition. Of
course this proposition, like many others
emanating from such sources, is both imprac-
ticable in enforcement and impossible under
the law and the constitution. Whether in
the form of Federal, State or municipal
statute, it would not stand the scrutiny of
the courts for a moment.

Therefore it seems that our good friends
who are so deeply moved over such pro-
posed legislation are giving themselves un-
necessary concern. They only give encourage-
ment to the demagogues behind the agitation
by appearing to combat such propositions.
These people are working the game for the
advertising there is in it, and when they can
no longer draw a crowd or induce a reply,
then they will quit.

The view of the law on this matter of cold
storage is indicated in the charge to a New
Jersey grand jury last week by the judge
before whom it was called. The public has
been led by the sensational press to believe
that cold storage was a device used by the
food trades to rob and poison the consumer.
That it is both a blessing and a necessity
is indicated by the remarks of the judge re-
ferred to. Quoting as an early justification
of the storage plan the Bible story of the
escape of Egypt from famine through the
storing up of food in advance in the time of
plenty, the court went on to explain the
need for cold storage as follows:

"The concentration of a vast population
around such a point as New York City and
the great distance of that population from
the original sources of food supply render it
a necessity that quantities of food large
in amount but small in proportion to the
population to be fed should be accumulated
and held for longer or shorter periods in
order to meet the demand. Such an accumu-
lation, made in times of plenty to meet the
public need in times of scarcity, does not
of itself indicate that the object of the ac-
cumulation was the public injury; it may
even be for the public weal, for although it
may tend to raise prices in the time of
plenty it ought under proper management
tend to keep them down at seasons when
the natural supplies are scarce."

The court was particular to add that, even
if the price was enhanced by the storage of
food products for the purposes indicated,
there was no ground for indictment of those
who stored the products. An indictment
would be justifiable only if there was a com-
bination to store products solely to raise the

price and that as a result the price was
raised directly and not incidentally through
such combination. And anyone who knows
anything of trade conditions knows that
perishable food products cannot be so mani-
pulated with profit to the manipulator. Un-
der the instructions of this court no action
would lie for a moment against cold stor-
age practices as conducted today by reput-
able interests.

As a trade colleague well puts it, "the
popular clamor for restriction of cold stor-
age of food products rests largely upon two
fallacies of common belief, the error of which
should be apparent to anyone acquainted
with the facts; one is the notion that cold
storage raises the average price of commodi-
ties, and the other that goods are held so
long as to become unwholesome." Both these
fallacies are easily demonstrated, especially
in a court of law. And no legislation will
stand that is not based on sound legal prin-
ciples.

COTTONSEED FLOUR BREAD

Considerable public attention has been at-
tracted recently to the use of cottonseed
meal flour in bread and pastry making. This
publicity has been due entirely to the efforts
of Colonel Jo. W. Allison, of Ennis, Texas,
who has been an apostle of cottonseed meal
both as an animal and a human food for
many years. Colonel Allison has induced a
local baker to put cottonseed meal bread
and cakes on the market in his home town
as a commercial proposition, and the result
has been so successful that the bakery can-
not begin to fill orders. Samples of these
products have been sent to various parts of
the country, and have created a sensation
among judges of good cooking wherever they
have been tried.

Several years ago at the Atlanta conven-
tion of the oil mill men Prof. Connell, now
head of the Oklahoma Agricultural College,
exhibited samples of cottonseed flour bread
and cakes, and they were approved by all
who tasted them. And yet the South, which
should know, has been very slow in taking
up what should both please and profit it.
Perhaps the old habits are too strong, and
then again maybe what our friend the Texas
Red-neck terms the "hard-boiled hat gov-
ernment experts" have frightened everybody
with their theories of the toxic poison ele-
ment in cottonseed meal.

This theory has not "panned out" with
hogs, and it will not with human beings, if
the popularity of the new product continues
to grow. And it seems to be tending that
way, for Colonel Allison writes that "if the
indications following our little experiment
here mean anything, we have lighted a
candle here in Ennis whose light will soon
shine even much further than New York."

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

MAKING OLEOMARGARINE.

An Eastern butcher doing a general packing business, and desiring to enlarge it, writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We produce oleo oil of high quality and can get good vegetable oils. We desire to enter into the manufacture of oleomargarine, and desire what suggestions you can give us.

The manufacture of oleomargarine, as effected in this country, is exceedingly simple, and the product pure, wholesome and clean. The beef fats are selected while fresh, freed from all impurities by thorough washing, first in warm water and then in cold and afterwards soaked in ice water. When these fats are thoroughly cleansed and chilled—nothing but butter fats being used, tallow stock being rejected—they are passed through a hasher and completely disintegrated by the revolving knives, and forced through a perforated plate into the melting kettles, which are "jacketed" and equipped with an agitator.

In these kettles the fat is melted at a low temperature, about 130 degs. F., until all the membrane is separated from the oil, then allowed to stand until all the heavier impurities have settled. The layer of white emulsion of oil on the top is skimmed until nothing remains but the clear yellow oil, which is drawn off into suitable vessels and placed in a temperature of about 85 degs. F. to allow the oil to granulate by the crystallization of the stearine.

The crystallized or granulated product is then filled into cloths set in molds, placed between galvanized iron plates in a press and subjected to gradually increasing pressure until all the oil is extracted, leaving the solid cakes of stearine in the cloths. The resulting oily product is a clear, sweet yellow oil, substantially similar in composition to the oil of butter, and in this condition it forms an excellent oil for cooking without further manipulation.

The next process in the conversion of this oil into oleomargarine is the churning with fresh milk for about 30 minutes, in which operation it is thoroughly emulsionized or broken up into minute globules, at which stage any allowable coloring may be added, a very small quantity being sufficient. The emulsionized oil is then drawn off into re-

ceptacles containing cracked ice, in which it cools suddenly without granulation. Here it remains several hours, when it is thoroughly worked and all fragments of ice removed.

To impart the peculiar flavor desired this solidified product must again be churned with fresh milk, after which it is subjected to a thorough working, salted and packed. The finished product made in this manner, known as oleomargarine, is really preferable in taste, smell and wholesomeness to much of the butter sold today, and is substantially identical in composition to butter made from cream.

Other butter substitutes are made from oleo oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, olive oil and palm oil, all of which are high-class edible oils extracted under the highest sanitary and hygienic principles and conditions possible, which is absolutely necessary to the best and highest flavored oils, also to their keeping properties. Neutral lard is also a component part of some makes of margarine, and is the very best fat of the hog manipulated with extreme care and with the utmost cleanliness. It must be, to live up to its name—neutral.

While the fats necessary to the manufacture of oleomargarine are at present very high, nevertheless a far cheaper article than the present so-called butter could be put on the market, "just as good" as butter and much better than the so-called or "near" butter which has been and is being foisted on the long-suffering public at high prices.

Here is a good oleomargarine formula: Oleo oil, 250 parts; cottonseed oil, 350 parts; 50 to 100 parts lard and 6 parts palm oil. The temperatures of these component parts cut quite a figure, and should be respectively about 85 to 90 degs. F. for the oleo oil, 75 degs. F. for the cottonseed oil, and 90 degs. F. for the lard. About 20 gallons of milk would be necessary to this batch, at the temperature of ordinary water, say 60 degs. F.

First the cotton oil is put into the kettle or churn and agitated, say, 15 minutes; then the lard and the whole is agitated until smooth; then the oleo oil and the whole is agitated 20 minutes; then the milk, then the palm oil or color, and the salt, about 5 per cent. The whole is then thoroughly amalgamated, after which the mass is run into

cold water, about 40 degs. F. and agitated, or rather submerged as it enters, with paddles, so as to get the required grain.

When this is effected the product is taken off the water, put into trucks and placed in a room 60 degs. F. for 10 or 12 hours, after which it is ready for the workers. It may need a trifle more salt. Being well amalgamated in the mixing, too much "working" must be avoided, or the product will be too smooth.

It is well to remember that success in making oleomargarine can only come as the result of experience, or because an expert in that line has been engaged to look after that department. Special machinery will be needed for this work, and those who supply it can give the inquirer many good pointers. Their names appear in the advertising columns of The National Provisioner.

TO AVOID OVERHEATING TANKAGE.

A subscriber who is trying earnestly to improve his tankage output writes as follows:

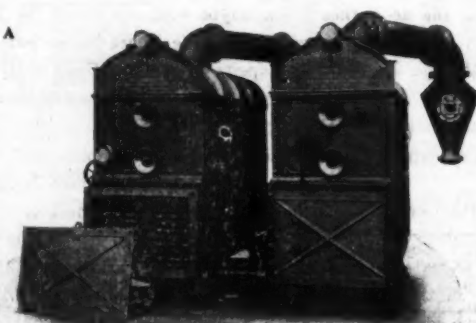
Editor The National Provisioner:

Please inform us of the best method of handling tankage after it comes from the dryer to avoid heating.

To keep tankage from overheating bring the moisture down to 8 or 7.50 per cent., spread the material as it comes from the dryer as thin as space will permit, and turn as the upper part cools off. In bulking leave alleys in the heap, so the air can circulate. Ventilators are necessary in the storage house and suction fans help wonderfully. Tankage well dried and cooled will not decompose if bulked or bagged so as to allow all the circulation of air possible.

Get all the grease out that it is possible to extract. The grease question is being agitated quite considerably among the big packers, who are said to be considering the naphtha process of extraction of grease from tankage.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.



THE SWENSON EVAPORATOR

is the Recognized Standard for

PACKERS AND RENDERERS

MINIMUM ATTENTION—UNIFORM PRODUCT

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR DARLING & CO.

945 Monadnock Building,

CHICAGO

NEW YORK LARD TRADING RULES.

(Continued from page 17.)

considered "Standard," and a good delivery on contracts maturing during that time.

All Lard to be classed as "Standard" shall be packed in new cooperage and made of well-seasoned white or burr oak, free from objectionable sap.

Sec. B. The dimensions of tierces shall be about as follows 32 ins. long with 21-in. head, or 33 ins. long with 20½-in. head; staves to be chamfered at the head; staves ¾ of an in. thick, head 1 in. thick in center and ¾ at bevel; hoops hickory or white oak or other good wood, to be hooped not less than 11/16.

Iron bound tierces shall be classed as Standard if made in compliance with the requirements of this rule as to heading and staves and hooped with not less than three (3) good hoops on each end, head hoops 1¾ in. 18 gauge, quarter hoops 1½ in. 19 gauge, bilge hoops 1¾ in. 19 gauge.

Standard Weight of Tierces and Tanks.

Rule 5.—Tierces shall contain not less than 340 lbs. Lard nor more than 410 lbs. The "Standard" net weight of tierces of Lard shall be 375 lbs., and any variation therefrom, when delivered on future contracts, shall be settled for at the settling price of the 11 o'clock call on the day of delivery. The number of packages contracted for must be delivered, and all tierces must have weights and tares marked thereon. Tanks, in the absence of any special agreement, shall be understood to contain 60,000 lbs. net. Any variation therefrom exceeding five per cent. (5%) either buyer or seller may have the right of settling at the market price on date of delivery.

Inspectors and Weighers.

Rule 6.—Sec. A. All Inspectors and Weighers of Lard for delivery on sale or contract under the rules of the Exchange must be members thereof, and licensed by the Board of Managers, and must obligate themselves not to buy or sell on their own account any article they are licensed to inspect or weigh.

No certificate of Lard, Tallow, Grease or animal product of any description shall be considered proper unless worded in harmony with the rules and regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And all licensed inspectors' certificates shall state whether upon evidence at hand, the said products came from a "U. S. Inspected Establishment," an "Uninspected Establishment" or "Origin not stated." Care should be taken not in any way to facilitate the passing into interstate or foreign commerce of edible meat food products from establishments not under U. S. Inspection.

Licenses may be given to firms or to individuals, members of the Exchange, but at least one member of the firm must be a practical and competent Inspector.

Inspectors may sign a firm name, but the certificate must be signed by a licensed inspector, though the Lard may have been inspected by an assistant under his direction, the Inspector signing to be accountable to the same extent as if actually inspected by himself. Inspectors shall only be licensed upon recommendation under written application of not less than five (5) members of the Exchange, who shall be regular dealers in Lard, and endorsed by the Committee on Lard.

All licenses shall expire annually, at such time as the Board of Managers may designate, and they may revoke said licenses any time for cause.

Fees of Inspectors and Weighers must be paid by the party employing them.

Sec. B.—First. That a schedule of rates to be charged by Inspectors, for weighing and inspecting Lard, be fixed by the Lard Trade; such schedule to specify a minimum rate, but permitting a charge in excess of such minimum rate to be made when arrangements to that effect are made between dealers and Inspectors.

Second.—That no certificate representing New York weights and inspection of Lard shall be given except for Lard actually

weighed and inspected at the warehouses or termini of transportation companies in New York or its vicinity, and that the actual date of such weighing and inspection shall in all cases be clearly shown in the certificates.

Third.—That no Inspector shall guarantee weights of Lard for any delivery beyond date of actual weighing.

Fourth.—That each Inspector appointed or licensed by the Exchange shall be required, at the time of such appointment, to furnish bonds for \$5,000 for correct, faithful performance of his duty, to enter into an agreement to conform to the rules and regulations of the Trade, and that failure on the part of any Inspector to conform to such rules and regulations shall be considered just grounds for the revocation of the license of such Inspector, and that upon proof of such offense being submitted, the license of such offending Inspector shall be revoked, the Inspector be deemed guilty of misconduct, and subject to discipline, as provided in Section 32 of By-Laws of the Exchange.

Fifth.—That any member of the Exchange who shall employ one of its licensed Inspectors on terms contrary to or in violation of those established by the Trade shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and subject to discipline, as provided in Section 32 of By-Laws of the Exchange.

Weight, Inspection and Tares.

Rule 7.—Sec. A. The seller shall have the right to designate the Weigher, but buyers shall have the right to designate an Inspector; either shall have the right to appeal to the Committee, as the case may be, whose decision shall be final and binding.

Sec. B. To determine the tare on Lard, four (4) per cent. of the number of packages shall be tested at the expense of the seller. The tare shall be ascertained by scraping the Lard from the packages, and not by removal by dry heat or steam. The empty packages shall then be weighed and the Lard replaced, and the weight of the refilled package shall be the gross weight.

Sec. C. In testing for weight and tares, packages which are evidently mismarked shall be excluded from the average.

Sec. D. All appeals from weight, inspection and tares must be settled at the place of delivery unless otherwise agreed upon.

Sec. E. Seller must give buyer timely notice to attend to inspection, weight and tares. If buyer fails to attend to the same within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty of any two members of the Committee on Lard, upon such notice and failure, without fees, to appoint an Inspector to sample the Lard for delivery on that notice, and his inspection shall be final on that delivery.

Payments.

Rule 8.—Sec. A. Sales of cash Lard shall be understood as being ready and designed for immediate delivery and seller shall have the right to demand payment at the time of passing title, but in the absence of special agreement the purchaser shall not be liable to any charge for storage or insurance if removed within a reasonable time.

Sec. B. Payment of Lard sold on contract shall be made on transfer of documents conveying title before 2 p. m. of the third business day after notice, bill to be rendered before 1 o'clock p. m., except third business day be Saturday, when payment shall be made before 11:30 a. m., providing the bill be rendered before 10:30 a. m.

Lard Calls.

Rule 9.—Sec. A. There shall be, if required by the Trade, two public calls of Lard each day, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 1:45 p. m., except Saturdays, when there shall be the one.

call at 11 a. m. These calls shall be conducted by a person appointed by the Board of Managers, or in his absence by a person to be selected by the majority of members present.

The months shall be called in their respective order. No offer to buy or sell shall be entertained at a less difference than one cent per hundred pounds (100 lbs.).

The first offer to buy or sell at a price shall be accepted before subsequent offers at same figures may be placed. Subsequent offers to sell at a lower or buy at a higher price shall vacate prior offers to sell at higher or buy at lower prices. A transaction shall vacate all previous bids and offers, except as provided in Sec. B for transactions in stated quantities.

Sec. B. Unless otherwise specified, all offers to buy or sell shall be understood to be in lots of 100 tierces or 37,500 lbs. Offers to buy or sell in larger quantities than above specified shall be in multiples thereof, and offers to buy or sell any part of the amount which may be named shall take precedence of stated quantities; but if stated quantities are offered or bid for, transactions in smaller parcels shall not vacate such offers to buy or sell, but the same shall be governed by the conditions of Sec. A of this Rule.

Sec. C. All offers to buy or sell Lard openly for future delivery on the floor of the Exchange must be open to the members first accepting such offer.

All disputes as to offers, acceptances or withdrawals (whether in time or not) shall be decided on the spot by the person presiding at the time, subject to an appeal to the members present. The appeal must be promptly taken, and a majority of the members present and voting shall settle the disputed point finally. No dealings nor bids at the call shall be for a smaller quantity than 100 tierces.

The Secretary shall, immediately after each call, cause to be posted on the bulletin of the Exchange the results of the call, setting forth the bidding and selling prices of the several months, and the transactions made.

Sec. D. At the close of the first and last calls each day the settling prices of Lard shall be announced by the person conducting the calls, subject to appeal to the Trade there assembled. The prices so fixed at the first call shall be used for settlement of differences in weight on contract deliveries in accordance with Rule 5.

The settling price and the bidding price of the various months shall also be used for settlement of contracts in accordance with Section 40 of the By-Laws.

Rule 10.—Either party to a contract, prior to or upon signing the same, shall have the right to call an original margin of one dollar per tierce on Lard, and a further margin may be called from time to time to the extent of any variation in the market value from the contract price.

Where no original margin has been deposited, calls may be made from time to time to the extent of fifteen (15) cents per one hundred pounds (100 lbs.) above or below the market price of Lard.

All margins on contracts shall be deposited in such Banks or Trust Companies as may have been designated for this purpose by the Finance Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, provided that such Bank or Trust Company shall not be expressly objected to at the time of making the call. In case of such objection, then the deposit to be made in some duly authorized Bank or Trust Company not objected to.

When margins are called before 1 o'clock p. m., they must be deposited before 3 o'clock

(Continued on page 23.)

DIXON'S PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND

for all screw and flange connections. Makes thoroughly tight joints, but allows the joints to be unmade at any time without damage to tools or fittings. Write for free sample.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION



Dry Insulation

is of vital importance. Papers that absorb and retain moisture are a menace to economical refrigeration.

GIANT Insulating PAPER

Positively prevents the entrance of all moisture.

Air-tight chambers are equally important. Pinholes and cracks, common faults with most papers, are unknown in GIANT.

A perfect insulator

No oil, tar or rosin. Perfectly odorless and air-tight. Acid proof.

Write for Prices and Samples

The Standard Paint Company

General Offices

100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Branches:

Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Memphis, Atlanta and Denver

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Laurel, Del.—The Delaware Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

New Haven, Conn.—The Milner Ice Company has been organized by B. F. Milner, formerly of the Elm City Ice Company.

Tampa, Fla.—The West Tampa Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. B. Cutler, R. Berry and G. B. Eyler.

Berkeley, Cal.—R. A. Charles, W. A. Shuey, L. Phillips and P. E. O'Brien have incorporated the Shuey Creamery Company with \$25,000 capital stock.

Colorado Springs, Col.—W. E. Doyle, E. E. Clark and H. A. Hicks have incorporated the Doyle Ice and Storage Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Johnson City, Ill.—The Standard Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by C. E. McClintock, E. McClintock and S. C. McClintock.

Houston Heights, Tex.—The Height Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. D. Roberts, W. A. Sherman and Will Kattmann.

Paducah, Ky.—The Cricks Dairy and Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,200 by H. Crick, E. Crick, L. F. Carson and F. D. Rodfus.

Kerhonkson, N. Y.—The American Oriental Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. E. C. De Fosse of Brooklyn is a director.

Holdenville, Okla.—W. M. Dunn, L. P. Gammons, J. A. Chapman and others have incorporated the Holdenville Ice and Electric Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Mexia, Tex.—Texas Central Ice Company of Mexia and Teague has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. Incorporators are N. H. Robinson, Joseph Nussbaum and J. Sanford Smith.

Camden, N. J.—G. H. B. Martin, F. R. Hansell and J. A. MacPeak have incorporated the Marine Freezing Company with a capital stock of \$75,000. The company will conduct a cold storage business and deal in all kinds of food products.

Valley Park, Mo.—The Valley Park Ice and Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to establish an ice plant of 12 tons capacity. R. Sargent is president; A. Stugerward, vice-president, and F. P. Knabb, secretary.

ICE NOTES.

Meridian, Miss.—C. S. Carleton will establish an ice plant here.

Kennedy, Tex.—J. C. Jones has commenced the erection of his ice plant.

Hobart, Okla.—T. D. Turner Produce Company will install cold storage plant.

Canadian, Tex.—A. L. Conrad is interested in the establishment of an ice plant here.

Taylor, Tex.—J. H. Chisholm, of Rockwell, Tex., will establish a creamery plant here.



Tampa, Fla.—Crenshaw Brothers have awarded contract for the erection of an ice plant.

Bouse, Ala.—The Bouse-Swansea Ice and Cold Storage Company will install a 10-ton ice plant.

Bay Minette, Ala.—The Bay Minette Creamery Company plans to install steam power plant.

Jackson, Miss.—An ice plant is to be established at Duttonville by the Mercantile Lumber Company.

Kansas City, Mo.—The George Muehlebach Brewing Company will erect an addition to its brewery.

Midland, Tex.—An ice and power plant will be erected by the Midland Water Works and Power Company.

Raymond, Ia.—S. P. Wadley & Company, of Waterloo, are installing machinery in their new creamery plant.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—W. G. Walters, of Paris, Tex., is interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here.

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles Wissmath & Sons are having plans prepared for the erection of an ice and cold storage plant.

Lockhart, Tex.—Business men of the city are lending their support towards the establishment of an ice factory here.

Troy, N. Y.—The Troy Packet Storage Company has awarded contract for the erection of an ice plant, 100 x 60 feet.

Toughkenamore, Md.—The W. W. Sharpless Company's creamery plant here has been purchased by the P. E. Sharpless Company.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The Hygienic Ice Company has started the new addition to its plant, which will increase capacity to 30 tons.

Denver, Col.—Plans are being considered for enlarging the plant of the Capital Ice and Storage Company at 1718-30 Blake street.

Savannah, Ga.—A 50-ton ice plant will be installed in the new packing plant of the South Atlantic Packing & Provision Company.

Jackson, Miss.—It is reported that the Hoadley Ice Cream Company, Memphis, Tenn., contemplates establishing a plant here.

Nashville, Tenn.—An addition to the brewery plant of the William Gerst Brewing Company will be erected. The cost will be \$10,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—The capital stock of the Independence Ice and Cold Storage Company has been increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Roseland, La.—H. D. Wilson and others are interested in the incorporation of a company with \$3,000 capital stock to establish a creamery.

Hartwell, Ga.—Julian McCurry has purchased the plant of the Hartwell Ice and Laundry Company and will erect an additional plant.

Enid, Okla.—The Enid Ice and Fuel Company has awarded contract for the installation of a 75-ton ice plant, increasing capacity to 125 tons daily.

Marshfield, Wis.—The new cold storage plant of the Blodgett-McCreedy Cheese Company has been completed. It has cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Zero Ice Company

PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
C. E. HUNTLEY & CO. 103 Park Ave., N. Y.

HIGH GRADE

ICE TOOLS

AWLS SHAVERS SCALES
REFRIGERATOR BLOCKS

Send for Catalog

COAL AND ICE
HANDLING MACHINERY

Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

has purchased the Des Moines Ice Company's business and the remaining interest in the Consumers' Ice Company.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association has awarded contract for the erection of an ice plant to contain 600-ton capacity freezing system, freezing tanks, 800,000-gallon water cooling tower, etc.

Miamisburg, O.—The following seven directors were re-elected at the meeting of the Miamisburg Ice & Cold Storage Company, held at their plant Monday afternoon: Carl Stine, L. H. Zehring, J. L. Clark, Dr. C. F. Ginn, William Wilhelm, W. J. Kauffman and George Yehle.

Hartford, Conn.—The Trout Brook Ice & Feed Company, the Hartford Ice Company and the Spring Brook Ice Company, all corporations of this city, have brought suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to recover damages of \$30,000, that being, as the companies say, the value of property burned in New Hartford on Sept. 25 of last year. The property destroyed consisted of ice houses and other buildings, a lot of ice and ice tools.

NEW YORK LARD TRADING RULES.

(Continued from page 21.)

p. m. the same day; if after 1 o'clock p. m., they must be deposited before 11 o'clock a. m. the next day, except should margins be called on Saturday before 11 a. m., they must be deposited before 12 m. same day. In case of failure to deposit as above, then the party calling the margin shall notify in writing the party on whom the margins were called of his or their failure to make the required deposit, and if the margins are not then promptly deposited (and if the party in default fails to give the notice required in Section 38 of the By-Laws), the party calling the margins shall have the right to cover his or their contract at discretion for account of party failing to respond to the call for margin, and if covered give notice in writing to that effect to the party in default.

In case of failure of any Bank or Trust Company in which such margins have been deposited, it shall be the loss of the party or parties to whom it may be found to be due, taking the average price of like deliveries on the day such Bank or Trust Company failed as a basis of settlement.

When margins are called, original or for variation in the market, certified checks must be drawn to the order of the Bank or Trust Company in which they are to be deposited. Checks must be sent to the Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange, who shall de-

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

posit them and get a certificate of deposit, made payable on the order of the Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange, and to the order of the buyer and seller. As soon as the Secretary has received the certificate, he shall send it to the party making the deposit, and an abstract of the same to the party calling the margin. In settlement the Secretary shall ascertain the amount due each of the parties at interest, and shall endorse the amount due each on the certificate over his own signature, as instructed by both parties. In case the two parties do not agree as to the amount due

on margin receipt, either of them may refer the matter to the Committee on Lard, whose decision shall be final. On the decision of said Committee the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, on being informed thereof, shall promptly endorse to each party the amount each shall be entitled to by such decision.

In case of the absence of the Secretary, the President of the New York Produce Exchange, or the Chairman of the Finance Committee, shall act in his stead under this rule.

Method and Form of Contracts.

Rule 11.—The seller and buyer shall in

IT'S UP TO YOU

If you want perfect insulation—the kind that'll keep the cold air right in the cooler—the kind that won't rot and don't require the installation of an enormous quantity to attain efficiency—

Then

install

STAR CORK BOARD

UNITED CORK COMPANIES

HOBOKEN, N. J.

YORK

MANUFACTURING CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery in the World.

AMMONIA FITTINGS FOR THE TRADE A SPECIALTY

Our Foundry being equipped with special Melting and Annealing Furnaces, we are prepared to offer to users as well as the trade Ammonia Fittings of double the tensile strength of those made in the ordinary way.

CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST

Main Offices and Works: YORK, PA.

General Western Office: 1660 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

OUR FITTINGS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:



NEW YORK—Shipley Const. & Supply Co., 70-72 Trinity Place.
BOSTON—Bay State Const. & Supply Co., 88 Broad St.
CHICAGO—Westerlin & Campbell Co., 26-28 N. Clinton St.
PITTSBURGH—Greenwood Const. & Supply Co., 337 Water St.
PHILADELPHIA—Central Const. & Supply Co., 140 N. Tenth St.
BUFFALO—Wegner Machine Co., Perry and Mississippi Sts.
NEW ORLEANS—Rents & Biggar, 736 Conti St.
ST. LOUIS—Pilsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St.
ATLANTA—York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St.
HOUSTON—York Manufacturing Co., 2010 Congress St.
CINCINNATI—Queen City Supply Co., S. W. Cor. Elm and Pearl Sts.
LOS ANGELES—United Iron Works, 151 N. Los Angeles St.
OAKLAND—United Iron Works, 24 and Jefferson Sts.
SEATTLE—United Iron Works, 100 Main St.
SPOKANE—United Iron Works, R. R. and Stevens St.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Waygood, Ltd., 51-55 Bathurst St.

WHY IT PAYS TO USE THIS AMMONIA

To use Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia is to safeguard your plant against impure ammonia, and the expense and trouble it causes.

For impure ammonia generates trouble making gases. And no pure ammonia gases can penetrate the pipe space occupied by these foreign gases. Thus no cold could be produced. The result is high working pressure and a costly reduction in profits.

Our guarantee for strict purity and dryness accompanies every cylinder of B. B. Ammonia. Send for Free Book about Anhydrous Ammonia.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. B. Distributors

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
BALTIMORE, 106 W. Lombard St., Jos. S. Wernke.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., 638 Washington St., Frank Bausch.
CHICAGO, 329 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.
HAVANA, Champion & Pascual.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, R. E. Kramig & Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Co-Operative Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheters Warehouse Co., Pilsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SPRINGFIELD, United Iron Works.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HATELY COLD STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO

Office, 70-71 Board of Trade

Warehouses, 37th St. and Chicago River
Superior facilities for



STORING, CURING AND PACKING
ALL KINDS OF **PORK PRODUCTS** ON COMMISSION

Advances made at minimum rates

SMOKING HAMS AND BACON A SPECIALTY
Address HATELY BROS.

every case make out the confirmation slips on day of transaction, as per the following form:

CONFIRMATION SLIP.

New York, 19
I (or we) hereby confirm sales (or purchases) made by me (or us) today, under the rules of the New York Produce Exchange and either party may at any time demand a contract in place hereof as provided by the By-Laws in lieu of this slip, as follows:

To (or from).....
Amount. | Delivery. | Kind of Property. | Price.
(Signed)

The following shall be the form of contract for Lard sold for future delivery, which either party may at any time demand in lieu of confirmation slip:

LARD CONTRACT.

New York, 19
In consideration of one dollar in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we have this day sold to (or bought from)
One Hundred Tierces of Prime Steam Lard, at cents per lb., deliverable at seller's (or buyer's) option. This contract is made in view of, and in all respects subject to, the By-Laws and Rules estab-

lished by the New York Produce Exchange, in force at this date.

Signature.....

Settlement of Contracts.

Rule 12.—Any party holding a contract against another corresponding in all respects (except as to price) with one held by the other party against him, may close or cancel both, by giving notice in writing to said party, and where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a "ring settlement" can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force, and cannot be broken by the failure of any of the parties therein, and all parties thereto shall be compelled to settle their differences on said contract with each other on the basis of the settlement price.

In case a buyer and seller may wish to

substitute another name subsequent to date of original contract, said substitution may be made, if agreeable to both parties. A fee of \$1 may be charged for each contract.

All ring settlements shall be made at the bid price posted at the 11 o'clock call on rings made before noon of that day, and the differences shall be payable before 3 o'clock of the same day.

If made after noon the settlement shall be made at the bid price of the 1:45 p. m. call, and be paid before 3 o'clock the next day.

If a ring be broken the party making the ring shall immediately notify all the parties thereto.

The contract of the earliest date shall in all cases be the one considered settled, and when two or more contracts bear even dates the highest price contract shall be the first liquidated, and the difference paid without reduction of interest.

(To be concluded.)

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia

Pure, Dry, Volatile



☐ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☐ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☐ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

STOCK DEPOTS:

ALLEGHENY—Armour & Co.
ATLANTA—Armour & Co.
BALTIMORE—Armour & Co.
BIRMINGHAM—Armour & Co.
BOSTON—The Armour Ammonia Works.
BUFFALO—Armour & Co.
CAMDEN, N. J.—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St., Philadelphia.
CHICAGO—The Armour Ammonia Works.
CLEVELAND—Armour & Co.
COVINGTON, KY.—Armour & Co., Cincinnati.
DALLAS—Armour & Co.
DENVER—Armour & Co.

DETROIT—Baird & West.
EAST ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.
EL PASO—Armour & Co.
FORT WORTH—Armour & Co.
HOUSTON—Armour & Co.
INDIANAPOLIS—August Hoffman, Majestic Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE—Armour & Co.
KANSAS CITY—Armour Packing Co.
LOS ANGELES—Western W. Drug Co.
LOUISVILLE—Armour & Co.
MILWAUKEE—Armour & Co.
NEW ORLEANS—Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
NEW YORK—The Armour Ammonia Works.

NORFOLK, VA.—Armour & Co.
OMAHA—Armour & Co., South Omaha.
PHILADELPHIA—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armour & Co.
SALT LAKE CITY—Armour & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO—308 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
SAVANNAH—Armour & Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Armour & Co.
SPOKANE—Armour & Co.
ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Armour & Co.
WILMINGTON, DEL.—Armour & Co.

The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.

Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY**

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Market Strong.—New High Levels Reached.

—Hog Receipts Disappointing.—Hog Prices at New High Levels.—Packing Small.

The position of the provision market has not changed during the week. Prices have advanced with at times excited trade and new high records have been made by the active deliveries. The advance in the market has been very rapid owing to the disappointing movement of hogs and the very high prices at which hogs have sold.

The position of the market is a very striking one. The quotations prevailing are the highest of the season and yet there is no increase of any moment in the movement of hogs and supply continues deficient for the demand and for the requirements of the trade.

Prices at which hogs sold this week were the highest since the Civil War and yet even at that price the movement has only been about the same as it has for the few weeks past. The packing returns for the week showed a further decrease in the packing for the week of 30,000 compared with last year and since Nov. 1 there has been a total decrease of 2,610,000 hogs, compared with a year ago. This enormous decrease in the movement would have left the supply unequal to the demand if the requirements had

been at all proportionate to what they were a year ago. There has been a very heavy decrease in the exports of provisions this season and as a result of this decrease and also as a direct result of the high price, the small packing of hogs has been made to supply the demand for the season.

At the end of the packing season, however, which is within two weeks of being over, there is no accumulation in the stock of product to enter the summer season while there seems to be little or no evidence of a supply of hogs in the country to furnish any large increase in summer packing of hogs. It is quite possible, however, that the summer movement of hogs may be somewhat better than last year but that is doubtful. With government figures of the supply of hogs in the country the first of the year showing a total of 6¼ million hogs less than a year ago to supply requirements of an increased demand from increased population the outlook is not satisfactory.

In order to make this good there must be an increase in the number of spring pigs that will make good this deficiency and also a net gain in the supply which will be proportionate to the increase in the demand. The trade opinion seems to be that there will be no such increase in the supply of hogs as this would mean, and, even if there was it will be late in the summer or in the fall before the supply reaches a fit condition for slaughter. This situation is going to make a deficient supply of meats and a deficient supply of fats during the spring and summer.

The price, however, at which meats and fat are selling is so high that the effect of this price may be to restrict the demand and cause economy of consumption sufficient to prevent any further undue advance in values. The high prices have prevailed so long that the consumption will be influenced to some extent. A short period of high prices does not have more than a temporary effect on the consumption of a product but the long period of high prices such as seen in provisions naturally results in a great economy of distribution.

An analysis of the supplies of lards in the country for Feb. 1 showed a very deficient total, of course, as is well known. Taking the supply in Chicago, in New York and in Europe and afloat the stock of lard was 107,900 tierces. Going back for 10 years there has been no period during that time when the stock of lard was under 144,000 tierces. Excepting the stocks on hand this season there has been no time in the past five years at any period of the year when the supplies have been as deficient as they are at present.

On Jan. 1, 1909, the stock of lard in New York, Chicago and Europe afloat was only 110,000 tcs., but it doubled on Feb. 1. This year the first of January there were 105,000 tierces. During the month the stocks of meats at the leading centers in the country were 187,000,000 lbs. against 135,000,000 lbs. on Jan. 1 and 315,000,000 lbs. Feb. 1 last year. There was an increase of 32,000,000 lbs. during the month while a year ago there was an increase for the corresponding time of 52,000,000 lbs. Although the supply of meats

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK

Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



is not so much under last year yet the increase during the month was disappointingly small due to the deficient packing.

BEEF.—The market is very firm and supplies available are light. Family, \$15.00@17.50; mess, \$12.50@13.50; extra India mess, \$26@26.50.

PORK.—The market is strong and higher on the advance at the West and the scant offerings. Mess is quoted at \$25; clear, \$24.75@27.00, and family, \$26.00@26.50.

LARD.—The market is stronger with very little stuff on the market either here or at the West. City steam lard, \$12.87½; Western, \$13.30 and Middle West, \$13.15@13.25; Continent, \$13.60; South American, \$14.10; Brazil kegs, \$15.10; compound, 9½@9¾c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1910, were as follows:

BACON.—Barcelona, Spain, 2,625 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 3,676 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,567 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 72,350 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 127,650 lbs.; Hull, England, 294,526

lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,861 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,287 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,818 lbs.; London, England, 61,039 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 761,804 lbs.; Manchester, England, 18,820 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 27,586 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,160 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 44,033 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 74,500 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 3,999 lbs.; Bristol, England, 13,528 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 789 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,915 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,073 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 311,600 lbs.; Hull, England, 232,819 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,639 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,047 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,767 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 16,220 lbs.; London, England, 187,374 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 977,963 lbs.; Manchester, England, 31,080 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 24,544 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, 597 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,037 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 702 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,729 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 4,755 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 7,000 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 515,576 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 4,085 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 1,901 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 5,600 lbs.; Bristol, England, 71,400 lbs.; Beiri, Africa, 13,315 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 12,530 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,770

lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 5,250 lbs.; Curaçao, Leeward Islands, 2,264 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 13,120 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 23,900 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,887 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 25,000 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 22,690 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 49,610 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 231,585 lbs.; Hull, England, 659,910 lbs.; Havre, France, 13,510 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 95,828 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 526,720 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,010 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 3,800 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 189,490 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,780 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,991 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 67,466 lbs.; London, England, 568,381 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 773,045 lbs.; Manchester, England, 557,678 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 7,195 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 34,247 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 19,518 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 14,817 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 37,933 lbs.; Porto Empedocle, 9,424 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 44,608 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 72,750 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 830,258 lbs.; Swansea, Wales, 5,600 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 3,100 lbs.; Southampton, England, 74,350 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 728,088 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 1,400 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,552 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 46,989 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Havre, France, 15 bbls.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 136 gals.; Manila, P. I., 200 gals.

PORK.—Cape Town, Africa, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 300 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 47 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 55 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 128 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 18 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 80 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Hams.				
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Bbls.		Pkgs.
Laurentic, Liverpool				2339	50	268	388	6567
Mauretania, Liverpool			70	932		57		349
*Minnewaska, London		50		294	29	25	1155	5325
Calderon, Manchester		300		79			962	3625
Galileo, Hull			523	877		36	78	1630
Chicago City, Bristol				39				1975
*Caledonia, Glasgow		150		727		105	300	512
President Grant, Hamburg						15	1500	6392
Sicilian Prince, Rotterdam	624							
Statendam, Rotterdam	6002	100			50		375	4862
Celtic Princess, Rotterdam	3760				500			
Marina, Antwerp	9996							
Vaderland, Antwerp	4404	300		149	100	40	50	574
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen						25		
Roon, Bremen						100		1000
Floride, Havre	4018							30
La Savoie, Havre		325						
Roma, Marseilles	275							6
Athinai, Mediterranean		510						
Saxonia, Mediterranean		34						
Duca di Genova, Mediterranean		50		120			35	351
Argentina, Mediterranean		258						200
Total	20119	2077	593	5556	729	671	541	7420
Last week	27205	2027		7330	30	1505	880	6258
Same time in 1909	22393	12833	1479	11382	1752	1242	1408	10678

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.
BUYERS OF **TALLOW AND GREASE**
ALL GRADES
PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE
has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the
ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO
He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements
NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 12, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1900, to date.
	Week Feb. 12, 1910.	Week Feb. 13, 1909.	
United Kingdom	445	1,153	9,738
Continent	125	440	3,396
So. & Cen. Am.	211	217	4,924
West Indies	361	1,051	15,561
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,066	50	3,413
Other countries		10	135
Total	2,208	2,921	37,152

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1900, to date.
	Week Feb. 12, 1910.	Week Feb. 13, 1909.	
United Kingdom	5,215,575	10,399,875	97,617,450
Continent	180,000	819,525	4,409,025
So. & Cen. Am.	70,000	190,300	2,348,700
West Indies	39,575	96,940	2,795,950
Br. No. Am. Col.	12,000		53,490
Other countries	8,400	9,000	121,550
Total	5,526,150	11,515,640	107,346,165

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1900, to date.
	Week Feb. 12, 1910.	Week Feb. 13, 1909.	
United Kingdom	4,145,600	4,412,500	64,776,732
Continent	3,477,250	2,935,570	39,341,988
So. & Cen. Am.	87,000	148,100	4,434,100
West Indies	372,700	693,182	9,867,550
Br. No. Am. Col.	30,700	3,255	117,363
Other countries	32,500	25,500	383,950
Total	8,146,650	8,238,116	118,921,983

New York	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		Lard, lbs.
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	
Boston	2,062	4,773,750	1,007,400
Philadelphia	10	634,500	295,000
Baltimore			965,650
New Orleans	171	40,000	152,000
Galveston		8,000	255,000
St. Johns		1,076,000	163,000
Portland	25	1,003,000	364,000
Total week	2,208	5,526,150	8,146,650
Previous week	3,598	8,238,116	12,979,551
Two weeks ago	1,573	8,430,150	5,189,288
Cor. week last y'r	2,921	11,515,640	8,238,116

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	7,430,400	9,788,200	2,357,800
Meats, lbs.	107,346,165	159,437,575	52,091,410
Lard, lbs.	118,921,983	202,271,582	83,449,599

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	8c.	@10c.
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	23/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	16@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The position of the tallow market has changed very little during the week. Trade has been very quiet and without feature. There has been a little business reported on the basis of about 6½c. for city in tiers, but there has been no general demand. The situation is largely a waiting one and there is but little disposition apparently to trade.

There has been a moderate amount of buying by soap interests at various times. There is, however, such a limited interest in the market that it is rather difficult to quote prices closely. The stocks of tallow apparently are small and there does not appear to be any important production. The situation in this respect is a rather interesting one. The movement of cattle at the West has recently been a little smaller than it was earlier in the season and has been somewhat disappointing compared with what it was last year. The total movement, however, is quite satisfactory taking the season as a whole but the great scarcity of hog fats and the high price for all kinds of meats has resulted in a very large demand upon beef and beef fats.

The recent demand for tallow from pressers has been somewhat disappointing. This has been due to a weakening in the price of oleo oil, which has declined to about 12½c. in New York and to a basis of about 72 florins in Rotterdam. This decrease in the demand has been due in part to the falling off in demand from butterine makers and the demand for butter. Stearine has also weakened and has sold as low as 13c. in New York on account of the unsatisfactory demand from compound lard makers.

The London market was a little firmer this week. There was not a large amount of stuff offering, only 740 casks of which 690 sold at an average price of 34s. against 33s. 9d. the preceding week.

Quotations: City tallow prime, 6½ tcs.; country as to quality, 6½@7c.; specials, 7½@7½c. tcs.

OLEO STEARINE.—The situation in the oleo stearine market this week has been a very unsatisfactory one. There has been a decline in the market due to the lack of demand and to a good deal of pressure on the market by producers. It was offered freely

the early part of the week and was quoted down to 13c. with small sales at that price. The market later in the week showed a little better tone and there were reports of sales at Chicago at 14c. It was stated that compound interests were showing more activity and beginning to buy somewhat more freely. As a result of this there was a better tone. There was pressure on the market and the trade was rather inclined to sell rather freely due to the continued unsatisfactory demand for stearine on account of the persistent lack of buying by the compound interests and the unwillingness of the compound interests to buy stearine ahead in view of the general weakness in the compound market and the lack of active demand.

The middle of the week the market was stronger and quoted up to 15c. at the West with 14c. bid; New York offered at 15c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been dull and heavy on slow demand both here and abroad. Rotterdam quoted 72 florins asked. New York quotes 12½c. for extra.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is quiet and little firmer with the firmness of lard. Prices are quoted at 13½c.

GREASE.—The market is dull and about steady. Buying is very slow. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6½c.; bone, 5½@6½c., nominal; house, 6½@6½c.; "B" and "A" white, 7@7½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is quiet and steady. Quotations: Yellow, 6½@6½c., and white at 7@7½c.

LARD OIL.—The market is higher with lard and on small production. Prices are quoted at \$1.25.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market shows a little steadier tone with very quiet demand. Offerings are not pressing. Quotations in New York City of Ceylon, spot, 8½@9c.; do., shipments, 8½@8½c.; Cochin spot, 9½@9½c.; shipments, 9½@9½c.

PALM OIL.—The market is a little steadier in tone with a firmer tone to the primary markets. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6½@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6½c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Palm kernels, spot, 8½c.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet and firm. Producers are holding very firmly. Quoted at \$6.85@6.90.

NEATFOOT OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. For 20 cold test, 95@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white 80c.; prime, 70c.; low grade off yellow 62@65.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1910, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 25 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 20 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 31 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls.; Hull, England, 75 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 tcs., 15 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 34,561 lbs., 28 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 9 bbls., 11 tcs.; London, England, 65 bbls., 216,281 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 100 lbs., 155 tcs., 4,000 lbs.; Mauritius, W. I., 25 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 22 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 bbls.; Southampton, England, 596,140 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 60 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 250 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 85 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 50 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 925 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 125 tcs.; Manchester, England, 250 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,424 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 20 tcs.; from Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 174,500 gals.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cartagena, Venezuela, 720 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 970 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,560 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 1,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,995 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11,800 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 3,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—London, England, 22,365 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 19,014 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 219,217 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 4,037 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,643 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 5 bbls.

TONGUE.—Kingston, W. I., 12 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 42 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Beira, Africa, 2,365 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 160 cs.; Berlin, Germany, 33 cs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 55 cs.; Bristol, England, 1,158 cs.; Callao, Peru, 57 cs.; Colon, Panama, 78 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 469 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 370 cs.; Hull, England, 361 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 18 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 17 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 32 pa.; La Paz, Brazil, 52 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3 pa.; London, England, 1,566 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,242 pgs., 101 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 385 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 40 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 31 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 1,000 cs.

Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

KREY PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of the
**FAMOUS X-RAY PURE KETTLE
RENDERED LARD**

Send for Prices

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45½¢ bid for February delivery; 46¢. for February, March and April coupled.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil, 46¢. Meal dull, \$30, f. o. b. mill's. Hulls, \$10, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 46½¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal lower at \$29@29.25. Hulls steady at \$9.75@10, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil stronger; 45¢. for Texas; 46¢. for Valley offerings; light inquiries, but increasing. Meal weak, \$33.50, long ton, ship's side. Cake lower, \$33 long ton, ship's side. Hulls dull, \$10.50 loose, \$12.50 sacked.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, prompt delivery, \$6@6.06 bid; later months, \$6.13@6.20. Choice loose cake, \$29.75 @30, f. o. b. Galveston.

CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 18.—Market is steady but dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 73½ marks; choice butter oil, 77½ marks; prime summer white, 76½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 18.—Market is dull and firm. Quotations of choice summer white, 44½ florins; prime summer yellow, 42½ florins; choice butter oil, 45½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 18.—Market is nominal. Quotation off summer yellow, 86½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 18.—Market is steady; quote prime summer yellow 88½ francs; prime winter yellow, 91½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Market is steady but quiet. Quote prime summer yellow, 35½s.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ACIDITY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS.
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE TWENTIETH CENTURY "A.B.C." 4TH AND 5TH EDITION. "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 17.—Since our last report the market has shown considerable strength and closed for the week from 16 to 19 points higher. The condition of the pure lard market seems to be the cause. The phenomenal strength in this scared shorts, and buying from this source became general. Sellers used the opportunity to advance prices on every sale. The bull crowd are smiling for the first time in a good many days, and are assisting the shorts to cover at as high a price as possible. Crude oil since our last report has come out but sparingly, advancing along with the refined market. Southeast crude was selling today at \$6.07 for immediate and March-April deliveries at \$6.13. In the Valley buyers and sellers seem to be apart. In Texas sales are reported at \$6@6.07, according to delivery and location. The European and domestic consumers do not seem to follow the advance, and buying from these sources is about nil.

The course of the market for the coming week will probably depend on the compound lard situation, which at the present time shows some signs of waking up. Oleo stearine advanced from 13c. to 14½¢. sale, and seems to show that something is going on. The cotton oil market closed today with a strong undertone, and we might see higher prices for the time being. We quote today as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: February, \$7.05 bid, \$7.20 asked; March, \$7.15 bid, \$7.16 asked; May, \$7.31 bid, \$7.33 asked; July, \$7.37 bid, \$7.38 asked; September, \$7.36 bid, \$7.38 asked; October, \$6.89 bid, \$6.90 asked; November, \$6.60 bid, \$6.65 asked. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.50; prime winter yellow cotton-

seed oil, \$7.40; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.10; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.10; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 28s. 9d.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 17.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, 1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 58 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¼¢. per lb.; talc, 1½¢@1½¢. per lb.; silicic acid, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.50, and barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½¢@4¾¢. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5½¢@5¾¢. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 6½¢. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 6¼¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¼¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8½¢@8¾¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 75@85c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 80c.@\$1 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 8¼¢@9c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9½¢@9¾¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.20@7.25c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.80@6.90c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 6¾¢. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7¼¢@7½¢. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7½¢@7¾¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 13½¢@14c. per lb.; house grease, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.; brown grease, 6¾¢@6½¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6¼¢@6¾¢. per lb.

IF

you would know
the value
of your
By Products

YOU

should get the advantages
to be derived from the
use of our labora-
tory. We

WANT

to test your
Tannage, Blood,
Tallow, Greases,
Glue Stock, etc., etc.,

TO

enable you to get the
best results. We
want you also
to

KNOW

that we are
just brokers. Est. 1886.
STERNE & SON CO.,
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Light.—Prices Steadier.—Crude Oil Dull.—Advance in Lard Brings Some Buying.—Export Trade Slow.—Foreign Markets Quiet.

The cottonseed oil market has not shown any special activity or any interest during the week. There have been some gains in values but no important movement. The low prices last week were partly due to the fact that the trade has been somewhat impressed with the idea that there was considerable March oil to be liquidated and this idea was given some backing by the good carrying charge which developed between the nearby and the more distant positions.

There was a good deal of switching going on nearly every day and this switching was taken to indicate that the speculative interests long of the March oil were unwilling to take the oil in and pay for it. Evidently with the widening of the carrying charge and with the pressure on the March and nearby deliveries sentiment became somewhat bearish; but aside from this pressure there was no amount of oil on the market and later with the strength in lard there was improvement in tone and prices have gained quite steadily the past few days. The situation in the market continues a rather mixed one. There is not much export inter-

est and the actual clearances are very unsatisfactory. The demand for butter oils is rather slow. This condition is also reflected in the small demand for oleo oil of late and the rather depressed condition in Rotterdam. The actual exports of oleo oil during the past month were only 4,775,000 lbs. against 13,440,000 lbs. a year ago and since Jan. 1 there has been a decrease of about 28,000,000 lbs.

The position of competing oils was a rather irregular one. There has been a little improvement in peanut oil due to some advance in Marseilles but the price is still about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. under the price of cottonseed oil. English cotton oil is slightly higher but is also at a good discount under American oil. There has also been some little pressure of bean oil on the market, although to arrive. The market is holding very firmly owing to the sold up conditions of the foreign markets.

The crude oil market has been a rather heavy one. There was some evidence of pressure the early part of this month and sales were made as low as 44c. The amount of oil brought out on the decline was not heavy enough to make any special impression and during the past few days there has been evidence of little better tone of the Southern market and unwillingness on the part of producers to make concessions. The idea is that the seed out of which the oil was made cost a good deal more money and the producers are unwilling to sell unless

they can get out of it some profit. On Thursday the market had improved to 45c. bid.

The question of the new crop of cotton is becoming somewhat of a factor in the oil market and also a question of what may be done in the way of increase in acreage. There have been a good many reports in the South of a character which would indicate that there was likelihood of considerable gain in the area planted last year. Whether such proves to be the case or not will be somewhat of a question due to the prevailing price of food stuffs and also the price of cotton as the planting season approaches.

Reports have been received indicating that there would be a large gain and this is in part confirmed by the reports of larger increased sales of fertilizers and of very large sales of mules. It is also claimed that there will be a very great effort to increase the product per acre and there will be much greater intensive farming at the South than there has ever been before. It is expected that the efforts of the government towards a more careful cultivation of the cotton crop will bear fruit in a way this year which never has been seen before. The experimental farms which have been distributed among the South have been an important factor and sooner or later will have a great deal of influence on the crop production.

Some apprehension has been seen regarding the moisture supply in the southwest. The precipitation this winter has been very disappointing over a great portion of the southwest particularly Texas and there has been apprehension that unless the conditions

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

change and there was a large amount of rainfall before the planting season there would be an insufficient amount of sub-soil moisture to carry the crop to maturity provided the summer season was again dry in the southwest. Last year the effect of the deficient winter supply of moisture was seriously felt as the crop advanced in development during the season.

Closing Prices: Monday, Feb. 14, 1910.—Spot, \$6.95@7.00; February, \$6.95@6.98; March, \$6.99@7.00; April, \$7.04@7.11; May, \$7.18@7.19; July, \$7.26@7.28; September, \$7.22@7.28; October, \$6.77@6.80; November, \$6.48@6.52; good off, \$6.75@7.02; off, \$6.90@6.97; winter, \$7.10@7.45; summer, \$7.00@7.40. Sales were: February 300, \$6.97@6.97; March 2,700, \$6.99@7.00; May 2,100, \$7.15@7.18; July 4,900, \$7.22@7.28; September 200, \$7.24@7.24; October 1,000, \$6.75@6.75; November 400, \$6.45@6.46. Futures closed unchanged to 7 advance. Total sales 11,600. Prime crude S. E., \$5.87@5.93.

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1910.—Spot, \$6.96@7.05; February, \$7.01@7.03; March, \$7.03@7.05; April, \$7.08@7.15; May, \$7.18@7.21; July, \$7.26@7.28; September, \$7.24@7.28; October, \$6.79@6.83; November, \$6.50@6.52; good off, \$6.80@7.00; off, \$6.75@7.00; winter, \$7.03@7.40; summer, \$7.03@7.40. Sales were: February 100, \$7.01@7.01; March 1,300, \$7.01@7.04; May 1,800, \$7.20@7.23; July 1,800, \$7.26@7.29; September 100, \$7.28@7.28; October 100, \$6.82@6.82. Futures closed unchanged to 6 advance. Total sales 5,200. Prime crude S. E., \$5.87@5.93.

Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1910.—Spot, \$7.05@7.10; February, \$7.05@7.10; March, \$7.08@7.09; April, \$7.16@7.20; May, \$7.23@7.25; July, \$7.30@7.31; September, \$7.29@7.31; October, \$6.81@6.83; November, \$6.54@6.55; good off, \$6.85@7.08; off, \$7.00@7.10; winter, \$7.20@7.50; summer, \$7.15@7.50. Sales were: February 100, \$7.00@7.00; March 1,600, \$7.03@7.08; April 400, \$7.15@7.15; May 1,200, \$7.19@7.24; July 3,500, \$7.25@7.30; September 200, \$7.29@7.30; October 100, \$6.81@6.81; November 700, \$6.50@6.55. Futures closed 2 to 8 advance. Total sales 7,300. Prime crude S. E., \$5.93@6.00.

Thursday, Feb. 17, 1910.—Spot, \$7.05@7.20; February, \$7.05@7.20; March, \$7.15@7.16; April, \$7.22@7.30; May, \$7.31@7.33; July, \$7.37@7.38; September, \$7.36@7.38; October, \$6.89@6.90; November, \$6.60@6.65; good off, \$6.90@7.15; off, \$6.85@7.15; winter, \$7.15@7.50; summer, \$7.25@7.50. Sales were: March 1,700, \$7.10@7.15; May 3,700, \$7.27@7.32; July 1,800, \$7.34@7.38; September 900, \$7.33@7.37; October 1,300, \$6.84@6.88; November 1,100, \$6.56@6.60. Prime crude quoted \$6.00@6.10. Futures closed with average to 8 advance. Total sales 10,700 bbls.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to February 16, 1910, and for the period since September 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.		For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Port.	Bbls.			
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	25	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	13	62	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	1,296	1,391	—
Algiers, Egypt	—	748	4,172	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	102	232	—
Amapola, Honduras	—	67	—	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	—	708	2,070	—
Antigua, W. Indies	—	80	51	—
Antwerp, Belgium	300	1,305	1,935	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	157	138	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	3	—	—
Asua, W. I.	—	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	604	503	—
Beira, Italy	—	—	150	—
Beira, E. Africa	185	226	—	—
Beirut, Syria	—	—	143	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	45	—
Belize, B. Honduras	—	124	—	—
Bergen, Norway	—	55	325	—
Biscaglia, Italy	—	—	23	—
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5	—
Bombay, India	—	7	—	—
Bordeaux, France	—	50	2,023	—
Braila, Roumania	—	340	266	—
Bremen, Germany	—	—	375	—
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	—	73	—
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	47	2,061	5,032	—
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	125	—
Caibarien, Cuba	—	33	—	—
Cairo, Egypt	—	246	—	—
Callao, Peru	—	384	5	—
Calcutta, India	—	5	—	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	317	1,660	863	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	8	—	—
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	83	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	26	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guinea	—	344	183	—
Christiania, Norway	—	2,049	1,121	—
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	99	117	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	45	—
Colon, Panama	120	1,194	757	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	6,207	20,533	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,480	710	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	—	24
Cork, Ireland	—	—	200	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	10	—
Curacao, Lowland Islands	—	—	28	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	—	430	100
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	—	325	1,323
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	—	344	130
Demerara, Br. Guinea	—	—	1,189	1,352
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	77	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	310	200
Dublin, Ireland	200	3,174	1,716	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	25	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	600	140
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	89	—
Fiume, Austria	—	—	—	200
Galatz, Roumania	150	2,867	4,131	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	9,114	21,045
Georgetown, Br. Guinea	—	—	—	10
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	150	100
Glasgow, Scotland	80	1,330	1,725	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	1,100	300
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	—	11
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	—	1,386	1,461
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	40	70
Halifax, N. S.	—	—	—	24
Hamburg, Germany	5	2,590	9,052	—
Hango, Russia	—	—	—	20
Havana, Cuba	60	1,765	858	—
Havre, France	—	—	3,650	8,677
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	10	26
Hull, England	200	805	170	—
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	—	7
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	5	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	125	—
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	—	200
Kingston, W. I.	44	1,744	1,701	—
Kobe, Japan	—	—	—	25
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	—	50
Kustendji, Roumania	50	1,700	5,349	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	12	139
La Libertad, Labrador	—	—	—	5
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	3,114	8,741
Liverpool, England	—	—	4,260	4,298
London, England	25	6,049	5,417	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	77	279
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	250	196
Malta, Island of	50	959	1,391	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6	—
Manchester, England	300	1,880	1,295	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	25	202	40	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	51	168
Marseilles, France	—	6,100	25,027	—
Martinique, W. Indies	—	—	2,399	1,681
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	86	5
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	—	24
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	70	174
Messina, Sicily	—	—	—	30
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. Indies	—	—	—	—
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	368	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,408	2,088	—

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Cable Address:
PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAS.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

Naples, Italy	2,794	3,783
Newcastle, England	20	54
Nuevitas, Cuba	453	687
Oran, Algeria	—	430
Palermo, Sicily	—	26
Panama, Panama	—	118
Panderna, Asia	94	440
Para, Brazil	12	—
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	200
Patras, Greece	—	150
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	25
Piraeus, Greece	—	249
Point a Pitre, W. I.	4	32
Port Antonio, Jamaica	4	35
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	28
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	73
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	84
Port Limon, Costa Rica	302	163
Port Maria, Jamaica	3	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	66
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	20
Port Said, Egypt	47	96
Prevesa, Turkey	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	153
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	682
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	32
Ravenna, Italy	—	900
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	1,635
Rosario, A. R.	—	19
Rotterdam, Holland	400	25,564
St. Johns, N. F.	—	26
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	239
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	77
St. Martin, W. I.	—	193
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	26
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121
Samana, San Dom.	—	3,511
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	156
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	52
San Jose, C. R.	—	99
Santiago, Cuba	—	355
Santos, Brazil	—	17
Savannah, Colombia	—	323
Sfax, Tunisia	—	241
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	14
Smyrna, Turkey	—	47
Souma, Tunisia	—	41
Southampton, England	—	898
Stavanger, Norway	—	919
Stettin, Germany	—	450
Stockholm, Sweden	—	850
Surinam, D. Guiana	—	300
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Syracuse, Sicily	—	150
Tampico, Mexico	—	2,100
Tonaberg, Norway	—	277
Trieste, Austria	—	14
Trinidad, Island of	—	8
Tunis, Algeria	—	21
Valparaiso, Chile	—	71
Varna, Bulgaria	—	25
Venice, Italy	—	51
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	250
Wellington, N. Z.	—	250
Yokohama, Japan	—	100
Total	2,810	132,201

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	250	5,396
Belfast, Ireland	453	370
Bordeaux, France	25	75
Bremen, Germany	75	3,470
Christiania, Norway	5,515	1,600
Coton, Panama	21	204
Copenhagen, Denmark	550	2,810
Genoa, Italy	25	600
Glasgow, Scotland	985	2,479
Gothenberg, Sweden	600	—
Hamburg, Germany	500	2,836
Havana, Cuba	267	1,397
Havre, France	200	1,907
Liverpool, England	200	9,815
London, England	2,250	10,001
Manchester, England	50	2,650
Marseilles, France	250	20,041
Naples, Italy	100	400
Odessa, Russia	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	18,187	66,632
Santiago, Cuba	—	25
Stavanger, Norway	585	150
Trieste, Austria	—	6,570

Venice, Italy	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	489
Total	700	34,306

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	500
Bremen, Germany	—	494
Christiania, Norway	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	30	422
Liverpool, England	—	1,345
Rotterdam, Holland	—	750
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	20,749
Total	30	3,760

From Baltimore.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,256
Havre, France	—	635
Rotterdam, Holland	—	50
Total	—	105

From Philadelphia.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	208
Hamburg, Germany	—	104
Rotterdam, Holland	—	104
Total	—	604

From Savannah.

Algiers, Algeria	—	314
Antwerp, Belgium	—	102
Bremen, Germany	—	710
Christiania, Norway	—	408
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	960
Genoa, Italy	—	2,051
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	6,476
Hamburg, Germany	308	614
Havre, France	—	205
Leghorn, Italy	—	3,156
Liverpool, England	—	3,131
London, England	—	1,072
Malmo, Sweden	—	5,342
Malta, Island of	—	1,480
Manchester, England	—	4,541
Marseilles, France	—	52
Naples, Italy	—	155
Oran, Algeria	—	226
Rotterdam, Holland	—	24
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,949
Stettin, Germany	—	1,458
Stockholm, Sweden	—	126
Trieste, Austria	102	7,032
Venice, Italy	—	20,862
Total	565	25,610

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,750
Hamburg, Germany	—	350
Liverpool, England	—	6,300
London, England	—	500
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,750
Total	—	1,550

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	375
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,275
Liverpool, England	—	100
London, England	—	950
Rotterdam, Holland	—	875
Total	—	400

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50
Canada	—	11,862
Hamburg, Germany	5	12,902
Liverpool, England	—	175
Mexico (including overland)	2,607	35,739
Total	2,612	47,814

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,810	132,201
From New Orleans	700	34,306
From Galveston	30	170,877
From Baltimore	—	4,938
From Philadelphia	—	1,035
From Savannah	565	25,610
From Newport News	—	1,550
From Norfolk	—	4,100
From all other ports	2,612	47,814
Total	6,717	257,459

DATES FOR CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The dates for holding the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which is to be held this year at Little Rock, Ark., have been changed from May 10, 11 and 12, to May 24, 25 and 26. This is to avoid conflict with dates of other conventions and to add to the success of the Little Rock meeting, of which great things are expected.

DEATH OF COTTON OIL MAN.

News of the death of J. A. Aycock, vice-president and manager of the Mandeville oil mills at Carrollton, Ga., will be received with regret throughout the oil trade. Mr. Aycock was an active worker for the interests of the cottonseed products industry, and had friends everywhere. He was an officer in and active booster for the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and had done good work for the cause.

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

IN DEFENSE OF MEAT TRADE.

(Concluded from page 16.)

years. The first statement made public by Armour & Company last year revealed net earnings of 35.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$20,000,000."

Calculation of this sort is misleading. Colliers' statement leads to the conclusion that if the packers were to water their stock, their profits would be at a reasonable rate. As a matter of fact, actual values of investments are always hard to accurately determine. The real test is, "How much profit do the packers make on the sale of goods marketed by them?" Do they make as much as other great industries?" By no means. Their profit is about 3 cents on each dollar of sales, and from this profit their interest and dividends have to be paid.

The published statement of Armour & Company shows the capital investment therein to be \$90,000,000, namely \$20,000,000 capital stock investment and an additional \$70,000,000 capital investment shown therein as surplus. The profits of the company are, therefore, shown to be less than 8 per cent. on the permanent investment therein instead of 35 per cent.

It is unfortunate that, in the present agitation of the public covering the cost of living, that widely read papers such as Colliers' are not more careful to show conditions as they actually exist.

JAS. S. AGAR,

President Western Packing & Provision Company.

OSCAR F. MAYER,

Member Executive Committee American Meat Packers' Association.

COMMODITY PRICES ARE LESS.

In spite of talk about continued rise in prices, it appears from Bradstreet's investigations that commodity prices on Feb. 1 were lower than a month previous, especially provisions. In fact, the index number compiled by Bradstreet's for Feb. 1 showed a recession of 1.7 per cent. from the figures as of Jan. 1. In other words, the index number for Feb. 1 was \$9.0730, as against \$9.2310 for Jan. 1, when the figures touched high record point.

The fall noted is a slight one, but on the other hand it represents the first decline that has occurred after a period of nine months of steadily advancing prices. This number, \$9.0730 for Feb. 1 this year, shows an increase of 9.2 per cent. over Feb. 1, 1909, while it reflects an advance of 11.6 per cent. over the same date in 1908. As compared with Feb. 1, 1907, when prices were also on a very high level, the increase predicted on the most recent data is about eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

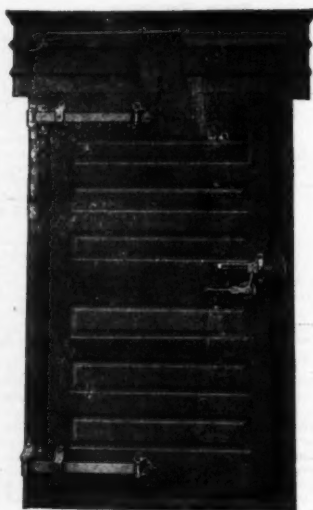
Chicago, Feb. 16.—The advance in provisions has continued during the past week, and prices close tonight at the highest levels yet reached. We have had a great deal of liquidation, but every decline finds a host of eager purchasers ready to take all offerings. The cash lard market has been swept bare of offerings, and until the demand lets up there is no possibility of accumulating a stock of any size. Should present conditions continue throughout the spring and summer

months, May lard will sell at 15c and October lard at 18c. We have a man traveling through the best hog raising section of Iowa, and he reports the crop 30 to 50 per cent. short, with farmers not shipping. If the longs who are the heaviest holders liquidate, the market would have a good decline, but as long as they continue to buy or carry these lines prices will advance. Legitimately the course of the market depends whether 9½c. will bring heavy receipts of hogs or not. If this price does not tempt the farmer to sell, the market, although it may have violent reactions, is a purchase on all weak spots.

Garbage Disposal Plants

DIGESTORS, DRYERS AND PERCOLATORS
WE HAVE THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM KNOWN. WE SAVE THE LARGEST PER CENT. OF GREASE. WE DESIGN, MANUFACTURE AND ERECT COMPLETE PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Note the hinges, fastener, the panelling, the general substantial appearance. Then note that meat rail trap.

We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

Hear 'em Howl!

Gee! But they're "rubbing it in" to the packer and the cold storage warehouseman about high prices! And while they're doing it maybe Tama Jim and the farmer ain't chuckling behind their whiskers! And the newspapers—well, they'll go on peddling fake information, as Joe Cannon says, in order that they may "continue to make their papers from day to day, like the Yankee made his razors, to sell!" That's it, anything to sell papers!

But there's no need to worry. "Them as howl will sure get a sore throat." Meanwhile, as we don't have to buy our materials from the farmer

THE PRICE OF JONES DOORS HASN'T GONE UP.

Let us quote you.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

HAVE YOU A SMOKE HOUSE ?

If you have a smoke house you know full well how much hard work it takes to clean it.
Next time you clean up just try

INDIAN IN CIRCLE.



IN EVERY PACKAGE.

Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser

You will be astonished how much easier you can do the work with the help of this unusual cleaning compound and how much cleaner all will be. Our little booklet No. 78 tells you just how to do it.

Order from your supply house or write us.

Remember this is the cleaner that meets the government requirements.

THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, - Wyandotte, Mich., U. S. A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

HIDES AND SKINS

Daily Hide and Leather Market

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues to rule very dull and no further business of any account has been effected since the recent sale of Ft. Worth branded cows last reported as not amounting to over 5,000. Some of the large packers are reported to be not pushing the sale of their February and March hides at present and will await developments in the leather market. These parties claim to have wires from Boston giving quite large sales of sole leather although at some reduction in prices. The "tanning packers" report a fair demand for leather but state that leather buyers are not taking stock any faster than is needed. Reports on the leather market however are conflicting and while some note an improvement in the situation others report business as dull as ever. Tanners however are holding out of the hide market and confidently expect to get February and March salting stock at a considerable decline. Stocks in packers' hands are accumulating, especially of all kinds of native hides, and the tendency of prices continues weak all around. Native steers are dull and easy with no sales. January's are offered at 15½¢ and some February salting are offered down to 15¢. Buyers look for lower prices on both months. Spread native steers are quiet and no sales have been reported since the car of fall hides by a big packer at 17¼¢ which had been held at 18¢. Texas steers are quiet and nominal at asking rates of 15½¢@16¢. for heavies, 14½¢@15¢. for lights, and 13½¢@14¢. for extremes. There are no large accumulations of these. Butt brands are dull and nominal. February salting can be bought around 14¢, but no sales made. Colorados are entirely nominal. February can be brought at 14¢, but there are few bids made. Branded cows were last reported sold at 13¢. for Ft. Worth stock alone but buyers' ideas are considerably less for the longer haired poorer stocks at Northern points. Native cows are especially dull and weak and in liberal supply. Late salting heavy cows can be bought at 14¢, but no sales have been made. Buyers claim that they could get February and March light cows at 13¢. if they were willing to make an offer but no firm bids are reported. Native bulls are slow and nominal around 13¢, and branded bulls are also nominal around 12½¢.

COUNTRY RIDES.—The market is still unsettled and weak with very little demand and no sales of any consequence noted. Some large buyers are evidently endeavoring to depress the situation still further by reducing their bids, although they did not secure any stock at higher bids previously made. Consequently the market is entirely nominal. It

is reported that a bid of 10¼¢. flat f. o. b. has been refused for a lot of December salting 25-pound and up Southwestern hides held at a Missouri river point, but late receipt Southwesterns are considered quotable under this figure. Some tanners as well as some Chicago, dealers are still predicting 10¢. for buffs next month but the Chicago dealers are anxious to get hides cheap enough at outside points to avoid a loss after they have been brought to Chicago. Buffs are in an entirely nominal position and difficult to quote. Buyers who were bidding 11¢. here for January stock have withdrawn these bids and not making any offers at present although some of them say they might take a few if the dealers would offer to sell at 10¼¢. Dealers nominally ask around 11½¢. for January's, and some even talk up to 12¢. and think that they might as well ask 11½¢@12¢. as any other prices with the market in its present shape. Heavy cows are in the same position as buffs and would sell at practically the same prices. Extremes are also nominal. Quotations are considered anywhere from 11¢@12¢. as to salting and the quality of different lots. Heavy steers are being nominally held at 12½¢@13¢. but buyers have ideas around 12¢. Heavy bulls are nominally held at 10½¢@11¢., but some buyers say they would not bid 10¢.

HORSE HIDES.—Countries are dull at \$3.75 and about 10¢. more is asked for mixed lots containing cities. Cities alone are mostly held around \$4 but there are no sales.

CALFSKINS.—No further weakness has developed and some parties believe that the situation is slightly steadier. Bids of 16¢. are reported declined for good lots of Chicago cities and it is also reported that 16¢. was refused for a choice veal selection of outside cities but ordinary outside cities are not quoted over 15¼¢@16¢. and ordinary countries continue to sell down to 15¢. Light calf is unchanged at \$1 and deacons at 80¢. Late receipt country kips do not bring over 11½¢. for a plump selection and 10¼¢. for glove stock.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues weak. Sales have been made of packer February sheep from St. Louis at \$1.65, which is a decline of 5¢. on these. One big packer has some accumulation of pelts at Missouri River points that are slow of sale on account of the weaker wool market. Packers are still talking up to \$1.80 for heavy average 12 pound and up pelts but buyers will not pay this figure. Country pelts are weaker and not quoted over 90¢.@\$1.40.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The demand for common varieties continues fairly good at the ¼¢. reduction in price and some further trading has developed. Sales are reported of about 3,500 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 22¢. for mountains and some scattering lots of other kinds. Mexicans are quoted weaker than other kinds and coast varieties such as Vera Cruz, etc., are now quoted down to 20¢ with sales reported of about 600 of these. There was an arrival today of 3,879 Bogotas, etc., per the steamship Nile. The River Plate

market is quoted firm and there are some reports that bids of 21¢. for Buenos Ayres have been refused that were offered 21¼¢.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There has been quite a break in prices at the River Plate as compared with prices on sales a fortnight ago on Frigorificos and these are about ¾¢. lower. Sales of Frigorificos reported include 8,000 Sansinenas reported as going to Boston and 8,000 La Blancas reported going to New York. One cable gives prices of 16¾¢. on the Sansinenas and 16¾¢. on the La Blancas and another cable gives 16¼¢. on the Sansinenas and 16¼¢. on the La Blancas. In both instances commissions are included. From the American tanners' standpoint Saladeros are too high as compared with Frigorificos as last reported sales of Saladeros were slightly higher than the average prices of the above sales of Frigorificos.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales are reported here and the market continues entirely nominal with buyers talking low prices and packers looking for an improvement in the situation. Cows are especially weak and it is rumored some lots of these can be bought at low rates.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Reports of a decided improvement in the leather situation is creating a somewhat better feeling among dealers who figure that now that tanners are selling leather they will be more disposed to buy hides. The situation however is still considerably mixed. Some large tanners report that they find the market on all kinds of raw material less soft but other large tanners still feel very weak. Considerable quantities of hides have accumulated during the dull period of the last two months in most sections of the country and there are plenty of weak holders who are looking for any reasonable sort of bids; but the opinion is gaining ground that the worst of the recent depression is over. Hide prices are still entirely nominal in the absence of any sales here and any quotations that are given are merely guesswork. A range of prices on nearby cows according to what some tanners think they will be able to buy at and what some holders think they ought to get are anywhere from 10¢@11½¢. flat. Very little is being done in calfskins. New York City skins are being quoted by dealers in a nominal way at \$1.47½¢@1.52½¢, \$2@2.05 and \$2.35@2.40, but some buyers' views are considerably less. Occasional small lots of countries are picked up at very low prices and as an illustration one little lot of countries was sold here at \$1.20, \$1.60 and \$2 selected, but most dealers ask considerably more on the light and middle weights.

BOSTON HIDE MARKET.—Some further sales are reported of Ohio buffs at 11½¢. and some shippers holding firm at 11¼¢. Ohio extremes quoted 12½¢. and some held 12¼¢. Better feeling reported in market owing to improvement in leather. Southern are quiet and nominal at 9½¢@10¢. for best lots.

DON'T SELL YOUR PIG SKIN STRIPS

before consulting us on the market

J. A. MIDDLETON & CO.

Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletin.

RETSOF

Chicago Section

With commendable naivete the wily farmer asks "Who is getting the money?"

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$3,225 net to the buyer, or \$3,000 net to the seller.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, averaged 8.37 cents per pound.

And still the hog 'drometh. Nine cents, nine ten, nine fifteen, nine twenty, nine twenty-five and possibly may be ten cents soon! Wow!

Hately Brothers' figures recently showed a shortage from last year of about 1,000,000,000 pounds in the supply of meats and lard in the United States.

The government beef probe has extended unto an investigation into the Stockyards situation at Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Denver.

Paste this in your bonnet: There will be no accumulation of stock for some time to come; not while the demand has the supply guessing. Curing meat in three days looks like a good thing just now, eh?

There does not seem to be anything new in the beef probing business excepting now and again the probe shoots off in another direction. Before the summer is over the packers will know probably "who they are and why."

Walter R. Kirk, the well-known soap stock broker, will shortly start on a trip through Europe, taking in the principal cities in France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland. Expects to be gone about three months.

One little item in this "cause for high prices controversy" should not be overlooked, and that is the value of farm products last year, which amounted to \$8,000,000,000. Of course, that is not much, but it is little items such as these that in the aggregate count.

Missouri's Attorney General, following the fashions, questioned as to "Who goes there, and why?" the heads of the Armour, Cudahy, Morris, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies in Kansas City on Feb. 17. Must be the farmer got first to the bath room this time.

Two years ago eleven markets received for the year to date 5,508,000 hogs; same period a year ago 4,134,000; this year, 3,066,000. Two years ago last week the average price of hogs in Chicago was \$4.31; last year, \$6.38; this year, \$8.75. The packer is getting it all—NOT!

Mr. Woodruff of the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company says they did not with

malice aforethought sell, or attempt to sell, the School Board asphalt or mastic flooring at other than the regular rate, and that all reports to the contrary are as false as the rat in Nellie's hair.

Hereafter all candidates for political jobs will have to submit to being measured Bertillon style, have their hand, finger and thumb prints duly taken and registered and their hoof prints recorded. Horns are not mentioned, as most of 'em will be dehorned before starting in on their jobs.

News reached Chicago this week of the marriage of David A. Blanton, the big St. Louis oleomargarine manufacturer, to Miss Eugenia Moulton, of London, England, after a romantic courtship of less than a month. Evidently didn't take Blanton long to attach the "U. S. Inspd. and Psd." mark!

The American Cannery Association, in convention at Atlantic City last week, adopted a resolution whereby each packer of the Association agrees to pay one cent a case on all goods packed, the money to be used in newspaper advertising. The fund will amount to \$250,000 annually. How's that for a "fund"?

Charley Sterne had on exhibition on the floor of the Board of Trade last week a loaf of bread made of cottonseed flour and baked by Mrs. Dan McCarty of Ennis, Texas. The bread was pronounced all right by all who sampled it. Cottonseed flour contains 40 per cent. proteins, against 9 per cent. in wheat flour.

The Board of Education is having a helluvatime. Brother Union is finding that there are other positions equally as interesting and exciting as that of counsel for iniquitous packers who have no more sense than to pay 9½ cents per pound for a live hog watered to the limit. The beef, hog, sheep, lamb and goat trust should have a guarddeen appointed, apparently.

L. B. Patterson, the genial vice-president of the National Packing Company, was at the bat this week, also F. E. White, the En-

cyclopedia Americana of the packing business, and one of Armour's big fellows, also James S. Agar, president of the Western Packing and Provision Company, the Little Giant. And they all pleased the fans.

Edward Tilden, president of the Libby, McNeil & Libby and of the National Packing Company, was elected a member of the board of South Park commissioners last week by the Circuit Court judges. The vote for Mr. Tilden was unanimous. Mr. Tilden formerly was a member of the board of education, and was president of that body. He has taken part in public questions in the city at various times, and has been one of the leaders of his party in his district. Before their annexation he was school treasurer of the towns of Hyde Park and Lake.

James S. Agar, President of the Western Packing and Provision Company, presided at a meeting and banquet of provision manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and purveyors held at the Hotel La Salle on Monday night. Several good talks were made on the popular theme "Why Is High Prices?" Hon. James, in cahoots with Oscar Mayer, took an elegant fall out of Colliers' Weekly the other day anent an article appearing in that magazine blaming the meat men for high prices. They used a whole page in the Chicago Examiner of Feb. 15 and handed out a line of talk and facts behind it well worth anyone's time to read.

At the annual election of officers of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange John W. Moore was re-elected president and Geo. V. Wells vice-president. The regular ticket was elected in its entirety. The following were selected for directors and for committees: Directors (for three years).—E. I. Stephens, T. W. Jerrems, Jr., Kay Wood. Committee on Arbitration (for one year).—E. F. Keefer, E. K. Herrick, J. H. Ingwersen, F. R. Johnson, O. C. Egan. Committee on Appeals (for one year).—James Brown, M. P. Buel, Charles Kelly, A. J. Knollin, H. D. Piatt. Prosecuting Committee (for one year).—J. T. Martin, A. S. Smith, B. F. Hubbard, E. H. Ingwersen, C. W. Thompson.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES

RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

STOCKS CARRIED AT BOTH POINTS

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

GEORGE M. DRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

D. I. DAVIS & CO.
Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

MORRIS & COMPANY

PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Supreme Brand Hams - Bacon - Lard - Canned Meats

Correspondence Solicited on S. P. Meats, P. S. Lard,
Oils, Sausages and General Packing House Products

Quality Guaranteed Prices Moderate

CHICAGO

E. ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH

KANSAS CITY

The ZAREMBA Patent Evaporator!

Why is it the Limit?

Listen to what our customers say:

"It is an ideal pan."

"We have congratulated ourselves frequently on our decision to buy your evaporator."

"We find the Zarembo Round-Body Pan superior to the old style square pans."

ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1042 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE?

That is the question, answered fully in our midweek "Provision Letter," free for the asking to you. Write to-day for it.

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

139 Exchange Bldg. U. S. Yards

CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 7.	19,122	872	33,417	13,957
Tuesday, Feb. 8.	11,107	1,772	26,935	18,792
Wednesday, Feb. 9.	15,961	1,906	31,303	14,205
Thursday, Feb. 10.	7,539	959	24,005	10,612
Friday, Feb. 11.	3,906	633	18,060	4,689
Saturday, Feb. 12.	2,000	75	18,000	2,000
Total this week	59,335	6,108	152,720	64,253
Previous week	47,916	5,037	158,933	60,754
Cor. week 1909	51,037	3,795	145,023	64,993
Cor. week 1908	61,336	5,848	240,141	69,885

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 7.	6,813	58	11,560
Tuesday, Feb. 8.	3,593	68	5,245
Wednesday, Feb. 9.	6,914	131	9,354
Thursday, Feb. 10.	3,632	67	8,152
Friday, Feb. 11.	3,449	88	6,740
Saturday, Feb. 12.	900	10	4,000
Total this week	27,601	422	42,051
Previous week	25,485	288	39,085
Cor. week 1909	27,153	107	56,471
Cor. week 1908	31,008	396	68,591

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 12, 1910.	359,678	855,980	437,108
Same period, 1909	377,647	1,117,412	396,756

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 12, 1910.	429,000
Week previous	416,000
Year ago	478,000
Two years ago	732,000
Year to Feb. 12, 1910.	3,060,000
Same period, 1909	4,134,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 12, 1910.	137,300	336,400	164,200
Week ago	116,500	320,000	142,000
Year ago	128,500	371,100	153,200
Two years ago	150,200	537,500	197,100

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 12, 1910:	
Armour & Co.	23,290
Swift & Co.	13,100
S. & S. Co.	14,300
Morris & Co.	8,500
Anglo-American	7,400
Boyd & Latham	5,500
Hammond	6,700
Western P. Co.	4,900
Boore & Co.	3,600
Roberts & Oake	3,600
Others	18,500
Totals	111,200
Previous week	135,100
Same week, 1909	107,700
Same week, 1908	181,700
Year to Feb. 12, 1910	708,800
Same period, 1909	906,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 12, 1910.	\$6.25	\$8.75	\$6.25	\$8.55
Last week	6.10	8.50	5.90	8.30
Year ago	5.90	6.38	5.00	7.50
Two years ago	5.35	4.31	5.00	6.70
Three years ago	3.45	7.10	5.20	7.25

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$7.25@8.00
Fair to good steers	5.75@7.25
Common to fair heifers	5.00@5.75
Good to fancy yearlings	6.75@7.50
Good to choice beef cows	4.00@5.75
Medium to good beef cows	3.50@4.75
Inferior killers	3.75@4.75
Common to good cutters	2.75@3.40
Inferior to good cutters	2.25@2.95
Good to choice beef heifers	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers	3.00@4.50

Rancher bulls	3.75@5.40
Bologna bulls	3.50@4.40
Canner bulls	2.50@3.25
Good to choice calves	8.00@9.25
Medium calves	6.75@8.00
Heavy calves	4.50@5.25

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy	9.05@9.20
Good to prime medium-weight butchers	9.00@9.12½
Fair to good mixed	8.90@9.07½
Fair to fancy light	8.90@9.05
Common to good light-mixed	8.85@9.00
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.	8.25@8.80
Boars, according to weight	5.00@7.00
Stags	9.50@10.00

SHEEP.

Feeding lambs	\$5.75@7.50
Native yearlings	6.00@8.50
Native wethers	6.00@7.25
Good to choice native ewes	4.75@6.75
Feeding ewes	7.75@9.00
Fed yearlings	4.00@5.75
Fed wethers	6.00@8.50
Fed lambs	5.75@7.25
Fall-clipped lambs	7.75@9.00
Clipped wethers	7.50@8.50
	6.00@6.10

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	\$22.75	\$22.85	\$22.72½	\$22.80
July	22.50	22.60	22.42½	22.60
September	22.60	22.60	22.50	22.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.40
July	12.35	12.37½	12.27½	12.35
September	12.45	12.45	12.42½	12.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.02½	12.07½	11.97½	12.07½
July	12.00	12.02½	11.97½	12.02½

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	23.10	23.65	23.10	23.55
July	23.10	23.45	23.10	23.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	12.55	12.72½	12.55	12.67½
July	12.62½	12.62½	12.45	12.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.25	12.35	12.25	12.35
July	12.15	12.32½	12.15	12.30

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	23.40	23.55	23.30	23.35
July	23.35	23.42½	23.15	23.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	12.60	12.60	12.50	12.52½
July	12.50	12.55	12.40	12.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.25	12.25	12.15	12.17½
July	12.22½	12.25	12.12½	12.17½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	23.32½	23.60	23.25	23.55
July	23.25	23.52½	23.15	23.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	12.52½	12.72½	12.52½	12.72½
July	12.45	12.70	12.45	12.67½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.17½	12.40	12.17½	12.40
July	12.17½	12.35	12.17½	12.35

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	23.65	23.82	23.65	23.70
July	23.65	23.75	23.62	23.62

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	12.52	12.90	12.77	12.85
July	12.80	12.82	12.72	12.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.50	12.55	12.42	12.47
July	12.47	12.50	12.40	12.45

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	23.77½	23.95	23.70	23.70
July	23.70	23.90	23.67½	23.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	12.80	12.92½	12.77½	12.80
July	12.77½	12.87½	12.77½	12.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.47½	12.60	12.45	12.45½
July	12.45	12.55	12.40	12.42½

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	12½@20
Native Sirloin Steaks	14@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks	20@28
Native Pot Roasts	10@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle	8@12½
Beef Stew	9@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12½@14
Corned Rumps, Native	10@12½
Corned Ribs	4@8
Corned Flanks	4@8
Round Steaks	12½@18
Round Roasts	12½@16
Shoulder Steaks	12@14
Shoulder Roasts	11@13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	11@13
Rolls Roast	14@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	16@18
Fore Quarters, fancy	12½@16
Legs, fancy	18@20
Stew	10@12½
Shoulders	10@12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins	22@25
Chops, Frenched, each	10@18

Mutton.

Legs	@15
Stew	8@12½
Shoulders	@12½
Hind Quarters	@14
Fore Quarters	@10
Rib and Loin Chops	16@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	@15
Pork Chops	@16
Pork Shoulders	@14
Pork Tenders	@35
Pork Butts	@15
Spare Ribs	@12½
Hocks	@12½
Pigs' Heads	@9
Leaf Lard	@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters	12@16
Fore Quarters	@10½
Legs	@16
Breasts	9@12½
Shoulders	12@14
Cutlets	20@24
Rib and Loin Chops	16@20

Butchers' Offal.

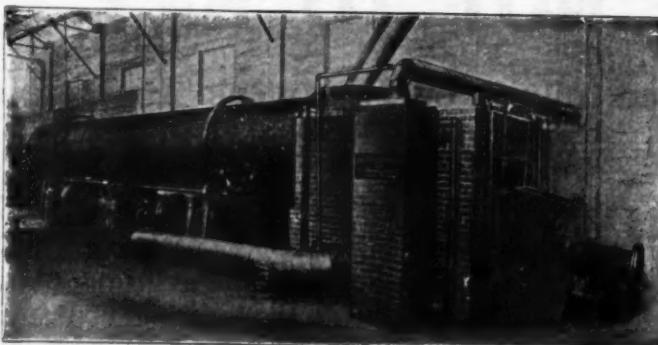
Suet	@7½
Tallow	@4½
Bones, per cwt.	@\$1.15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	@65

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	10 @ 11 1/4
Native steers, medium	9 @ 9 1/4
Helpers, good	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Cows	7 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	13 @ 13
Fore Quarters, choice	8 @ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chunks	0 @ 7
Steer Chunks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Chunks	7 @ 7
Medium Plates	5 @ 5 1/4
Steer Plates	7 @ 7
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	8 @ 9
Cow Loins	8 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 21 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	13 @ 22
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8
Rolls	7 @ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	7 @ 10 1/2
Trimblings	6 @ 6
Shank	4 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Loins Ends, steer, native	12 @ 12
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	10 @ 7
Flank Steak	8 @ 11
Hind Shanks	8 @ 8 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	5 @ 5 1/2
Hearts	5 @ 5
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	24 @ 24
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 9
Light Carcass	10 @ 10
Good Carcass	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	15 @ 15
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Good Racks	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	5 @ 5
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Plucks	45 @ 45
Heads, each	14 @ 14

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	12 @ 12
Good Caul	13 @ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	15 @ 15
Saddles, Caul	12 @ 12
B. D. Lamb Racks	12 @ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
B. D. Lamb Saddles	16 @ 16
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	10 @ 11
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	13 @ 13
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Loins	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Leaf Lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	26 @ 26
Spare Ribs	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Butts	12 @ 12
Hocks	8 @ 8
Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tails	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Snouts	7 @ 7
Pigs' Feet	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	6 @ 6
Cheek Meat	7 @ 7
Hog Plucks, each	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts, each	5 @ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues	11 @ 11
Rip Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	5 @ 5
Brains	6 @ 6
Backfat	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bellies	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 @ 8
Bologna large, long, round and cloth	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Viennas	10 @ 10

Frankfurters	10 @ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 @ 8
Tongue	12 @ 12
White Tongue	12 @ 12
Minced Sausage	11 @ 11
Prepared Sausage	15 @ 15
New England Sausage	15 @ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15 @ 15
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11
Berliner Sausage	10 @ 10
Boneless Butts in casings	10 @ 10
Oxford Butts in casings	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Polish Sausage	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Garlic Sausage	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Smoked Sausage	10 @ 10
Farm Sausage	15 @ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	11 @ 11
Special Prepared Sausage	11 @ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 @ 8
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	20 @ 20
German Salami, Medium Dry	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Italian Salami, Medium Dry	24 @ 24
Holsteiner	14 @ 14
Metzger, New	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Farmer	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50 @ 5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.00 @ 5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	32.75 @ 32.75
Pickled Ham Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00 @ 5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00 @ 14.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	32.00 @ 32.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	11.75 @ 11.75
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.00 @ 3.00
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	11.50 @ 11.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	11.50 @ 11.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	25.85 @ 25.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	22.25 @ 22.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60 @ 11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	11.75 per lb. @ 11.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.00 @ 15.00
Plate Beef	14.00 @ 14.00
Prime Mesa Beef	12.00 @ 12.00
Extra Mesa Beef	11.60 @ 11.60
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	13.00 @ 13.00
Mess Pork	23.00 @ 23.00
Clear Fat Backs	25.50 @ 25.50
Family Back Pork	26.00 @ 26.00
Bean Pork	20.50 @ 20.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pure lard	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	62 @ 62
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 13

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Plates	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Short Cuts	— @ —
Butts	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	21 @ 21
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 8 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef finishes	19 @ 19
Dried Beef Knuckles	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	21 @ 21
Smoked Rolled Hams	22 @ 22
Rolls, Calas	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	23 @ 23
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Export Rounds	21 @ 21
Middles, per set	76 @ 76
Beef bungs, per piece	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	30 @ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	66 @ 66
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	3 @ 3
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90
Imported wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Beef weasands	35 @ 35
Beef bladders, medium	— @ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	4 @ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece	— @ —

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.95 @ 2.95
Hoof meal, per unit	2.75 @ 2.75
Concentrated tankage	2.70 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 12%	2.75 and 10c. @ 2.75
Ground tankage, 11%	2.75 and 10c. @ 2.75
Ground tankage, 10%	2.75 and 10c. @ 2.75
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 and 10c. @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	21.00 @ 21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.00 @ 19.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	200.00 @ 200.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 55-60 lbs., aver., per ton	60.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	75.00 @ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	92.50 @ 92.50
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	23.00 @ 23.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.72 @ 12.72
Prime steam, loose	12.37 @ 12.37
Leaf	11.87 1/2 @ 11.87 1/2
Compound	10 @ 10
Neutral lard	13.37 1/2 @ 13.37 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	14 @ 14 1/2
Oleo No. 2	12 @ 12
Mutton	12 @ 12
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	7 @ 7 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	690 @ 690
Extra No. 1 lard oil	68 @ 68
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 60
No. 2 lard oil	58 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oleo stock	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 70
Acidless fallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	6 @ 6

TALLOW.

Edible	9 @ 9 1/4
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	7 @ 7
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8 1/4
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brown	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	50 1/2 @ 51
P. S. Y., soap grade	50 @ 50 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 1/2 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	90 @ 92 1/2
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.17 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	— @ —
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4

Salt—	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.30 @ 32.30
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.43 @ 1.43
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.23 @ 3.23
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

[NOTE.—Since these market letters were written hog prices have broken all records at these markets, as will be seen by telegraphic reports on the news pages of this issue of The National Provisioner.]

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 16.

Moderate receipts of cattle again this week have had a stiffening effect on the market. The quality of the steer offerings are not so good, top this week being \$7.65, and not many cattle selling above 7c. Most of the good to choice 1,250 to 1,400-lb. steers are quotable from \$6.35 to \$6.85, with the bulk of the medium to good grades weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. from \$5.50 to \$6.25, and the plain warmed up kinds from \$5@5.50. Butcher stuff prices were 15c. to 25c. higher on everything except canners and cutters, which have only advanced about a dime. Outside strong demand has been a keen factor in the market, and local packers are forced to pay the advance, and indications point to continued steady markets on this particular class of cattle for some time to come.

The hog market broke loose from its moorings and soared to the highest point in almost thirty years, top on Monday being \$9.27½, since which time the market has declined a trifle, top today being \$9.17½, with the bulk selling \$9@9.10. Some further decline in the next few days would be logical, but the trade has a strong undertone. The big packers are reported to be short on provisions, and at this writing there is every indication of high prices for several months to come.

The sheep and lamb market is 10@15c. higher this week, which puts values at such a high level as to curtail the consumption, and it hardly seems reasonable to expect much further advance at present. We quote common to choice lambs at \$7.50@9.15; clipped lambs, \$7.85@8.20; heavy yearlings, \$7.75@8.25; light yearlings, \$8.25@8.65; woolled wethers, \$7@7.50; clipped wethers, \$6@6.40; ewes, \$6.25@7.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 15.

Top steers sold at \$7 today, as compared with a top of \$7.40 yesterday, and bulk of steers range from \$5.40@6.65, top cows at \$5.75 and heifers up to \$6, bulk of she stuff \$3.75@5.65, bulls at \$4@5.25, veals \$7@9, stock calves \$3.75@5.50. A feature this week is the extraordinary prices being paid for stock and feeding steers, stock cattle standing at the highest prices ever known on the market, as expressed by old traders here. Eighteen cars of good Colorados were here yesterday, which sold at \$5.25@5.90 to go back to the country, weighing a little above 1,000 lbs., and bulk of the stock steers this week are selling at \$4.20@5.35, with sales up to \$5.65, and bulk of the feeders at \$5.35@5.75.

More history was made in the local hog market today when Peter Anderson, of Clay county, Kansas, sold a load of hogs at \$8.95, highest price on record at Kansas City, and five cents above the top yesterday. Hog receipts exceeded the estimate today by nearly 3,000 head, total supply 17,000 head, but at that the close of the market was strongest part of the season, about 5 cents above yesterday. Bulk of sales today ranged from \$8.60@8.90, and hogs weighing under 200 lbs. sold up to \$8.80, while odd head of stags exceeded all former achievements at \$9.25. The run today is heaviest in three weeks.

Sheep and lambs sold a shade lower yesterday under the influence of the big run of 17,000 head, but the market is back up to the top level again today, with 7,000 head of fresh arrivals in the pens. Lambs sold at

\$8.40@8.75 today for practically everything, yearlings \$8 for tops, wethers \$6.75, and ewes \$6.50, the latter two classes making new record prices in each. Goats sell this week at \$3.75@4.50.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,485	9,999	9,933
Fowler	1,871	4,338
S. & S.	3,819	10,474	3,224
Swift	3,549	8,905	7,925
Cudahy	2,194	6,913	4,003
Morris & Co.	3,023	6,563	3,585
Butchers	106	265	37
Total	18,047	43,119	33,045

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 16.

Cattle values since the opening of the week have not fluctuated to any great extent. A consignment of choice beeves topped the week at \$7.75 and another lot brought \$7.65. Several sales of choice beeves were recorded at \$7@7.25, good to choice steers brought \$6.40@6.90, and fair to medium \$5.65@6.25, with a common grade down to \$5.15. The summit for heifers this week is \$6.50, several consignments bringing that figure. Other sales of choice heifers were made at \$6@6.25, good to choice at \$5@5.90, and fair to medium \$4.35@4.85. Cows topped at \$6; bulk of the good grades brought \$4.75@5.50, with a fair grade down to \$3.90. Bulls landed a top of \$5.25, and common sorts sold down to \$3.50. Majority of the calves brought \$7.50@9.25.

The hog market today will average 30c. to 35c. higher than the corresponding day a week ago and 15c. to 25c. higher than last week's close. Prices have advanced steadily since early last week, and are now on the highest basis known in 27 years. The market toward the close of today's trading was a shade weaker, but no actual decline could be quoted. The best hogs today brought \$9.22½, which was also the top yesterday, and bulk of the good grades sold at \$8.95@9.10.

Sheep and lambs are generally 10@20c. higher than last week. Majority of the supply consists of Colorado and other Western lambs, although there has been a fair sprinkling of Western yearlings, wethers and ewes. The best lambs are bringing \$8.60@8.85, yearlings up to \$8.45, wethers \$7 and ewes \$5.50@6.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 15.

Cattle prices scored an advance of fully 25 @30c. last week, and the advance has been well sustained this week. Increasing demand and decreasing receipts account for the higher prices, and the investigation and the meat boycott seem powerless to prevent them. A noteworthy factor in creating the higher prices of late has been the strong demand from Eastern butchers for both beef steers and butcher stock, as supplies in the East appear to be even shorter than here. Most of the cattle coming now have been on feed for from three to six months. Practically no long fed cattle have been received so far this year, as corn is too scarce and expensive to encourage "finishing" cattle. Strictly choice beeves would readily bring \$7 or more, but good 1,200 to 1,550-lb. beeves are selling at \$6@6.65, with fair to pretty good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. beeves at \$5.40@6, and common to fair warmed up and short-fed grades at \$4.50@5.50. A good many of the latter class of cattle are selling to feeder buyers at better prices than the killers will pay, as the demand for feeding cattle is stronger than it ever was at this season of the year.

Hogs have reached the highest point ever recorded at this market, and there is every

indication that they will go higher before they go lower. Receipts of late have been well up to last year's moderate proportions, and the quality is exceptionally good, the offerings consisting largely of good barrows with comparatively few sows. Farmers are evidently intending to get back into the hog business, and this seems to be the case all over the corn belt. Eastern packers are taking a large per cent. of the receipts, but local packers are also free buyers, and there is a very strong undertone to the trade right along. With 15,500 hogs here today there was a little weakness shown. Tops brought \$8.90, as against \$8.70 last Tuesday, and the bulk sold at \$8.65@8.85, as against \$8.40@8.50 a week ago.

The market for fat sheep and lambs developed a good deal of strength last week, and there has been further improvement this week. Some kinds of sheep are selling higher than they ever sold on this market. Lambs bring \$7.75@9; yearlings, \$7@8; wethers, \$6@7.25, and ewes, \$5.25@6.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 15.

Supplies of cattle are showing a moderate increase but the demand is good and prices are holding firm for all useful beef offerings. There is still an absent of full-fed finished steers noted, but more of the arrivals are showing corn finish and there are more sales around and above the \$6 mark than for some time, with the best here this week selling at \$6.85. The demand for fat she stock is very strong and prices are relatively higher than for steers of the same weight, but this is a condition that arises every year about this time. The bulk of fat cows and heifers are selling at \$4.25@5.

The supplies of hogs are showing a marked increase over last week, but the demand is active and prices have been working higher with new record tops being scored almost every day. On the date of this writing the bulk of the supply sold at \$8.65@9.00, with the tops making \$8.95. These prices are 20@25c. higher than the high records of January.

Live mutton is coming quite freely from the Colorado feed lots, but here also the demand is good and prices are holding up well with prime lambs worth \$8.75, yearlings \$8 and fat ewes as high as \$6.35.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Feb. 12, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	31,734
Kansas City	18,047
Omaha	13,427
St. Joseph	10,053
Cudahy	349
Sioux City	4,560
Wichita	1,242
South St. Paul	2,571
Indianapolis	4,504
New York and Jersey City	11,601
Fort Worth	6,507
Philadelphia	3,326
Pittsburg	3,183

HOGS.

Chicago	110,669
Kansas City	48,119
Omaha	46,971
St. Joseph	28,924
Cudahy	6,658
Sioux City	23,200
Ottumwa	10,463
Cedar Rapids	13,863
Wichita	14,470
South St. Paul	12,578
Indianapolis	16,008
New York and Jersey City	34,594
Fort Worth	13,278
Philadelphia	3,891
Pittsburg	47,352

SHEEP.

Chicago	57,163
Kansas City	33,045
Omaha	27,627
St. Joseph	16,478
Cudahy	162
Sioux City	2,513
South St. Paul	3,301
Indianapolis	707
New York and Jersey City	37,560
Fort Worth	215
Philadelphia	8,096
Pittsburg	17,506

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 18.—Market higher, with business inactive. Western steam, \$13.35; city steam, \$12.75; refined Continent, \$13.60; South American, \$14.10; Brazil, kegs, \$15.10; compound, 9½@9¾c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, 100s. Pork, prime, mess, 105s.; shoulders, 57s.; hams, short clear, 66s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 66s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 68s.; 35@40 lbs., 66s. 6d.; backs, 65s. 6d.; bellies, 67s. 6d. Tallow, 33s. 9d. Turpentine, 42s. Rosin, common, 10s. 7½d. Lard, spot prime Western, 66s.; American refined, 28-lb. pails, 66s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 61s. 6d.; colored, 60s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 64 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 10½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 28s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market opened irregular, with considerable scattered selling, with offerings well absorbed, and later prices became firmer on light hog receipts and the higher hog market.

Tallow.

The market was steady but quiet, at 6¾c. for city.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was steady but quiet, with prices held at 13½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened strong on the strength in provisions and the advance of crude oil in the South. Exporters are buying.

The market closed firm, 4 decline to 18 advance. Sales, 12,400. Closing quotations: Spot, \$7.24@7.30; February, \$7.23@7.27; March, \$7.25@7.26; April, \$7.30@7.33; May, \$7.39@7.40; July, \$7.46@7.47; September, \$7.45@7.46; October, \$6.85@6.90; November, \$6.60@6.62; Crude, \$6.20.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Hog market strong to 5c. higher; quality good; bulk of prices, \$9.20 @9.35; light weights, \$8.85@9.35; mixed and butchers' weights, \$8.90@9.40; heavies, \$8.95 @9.42½; rough heavies, \$8.95@9.10; Yorkers, \$9.20@9.30; pigs, \$8.10@9.15. Cattle strong; beefs, \$4.50@7.90; cows and heifers, \$2.35@5.90; Texas steers, \$4.15@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.00; Western, \$4.30@6.14. Sheep strong to 10c. higher; natives, \$4.50@7.35; Western, \$5@7.25; yearlings, \$7.60@8.70; lambs, \$7.25@9.25.

Kansas City, Feb. 18.—Hog market 5c. higher at \$8.45@9.15.

East Buffalo, Feb. 18.—Hog market higher; 960 on sale at \$9.60@9.70.

Indianapolis, Feb. 18.—Hogs higher at \$9.25@9.50.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—Hogs opened higher at \$9.25@9.50.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—Hogs higher at \$7.50@9.40.

Omaha, Feb. 18.—Hogs strong; \$8.80@9.10.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 17.—Business in oleo oil this week has been of fair volume, and a good many hold the opinion that oleo prices are close to bottom after the great decline which we have had since Christmas. The position of provisions is much stronger than it was; hog arrivals continue small; prices for live hogs go up all the time, and all kinds of lard, including neutral, are working upward. Neutral lard has been bought freely this week by the various European markets at steadily advancing prices, and that article is now considerably above the price of oleo oil, which makes it look as if the attention of the churners will soon be directed to oleo oil business.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,431	1	1,108	9,352	16,550
Sixtieth street	2,025	25	1,830	7,067	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	13,194
Lehigh Valley	3,405	—	535	12,764	—
Central Union	3,954	—	183	8,688	—
Weehawken	365	—	—	—	—
Scattering	67	131	34	5,150	—
Totals	12,270	93	3,787	37,005	34,894
Totals last week	11,858	96	4,633	30,723	32,727

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	1,560
Swift Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	1,150
Armour & Co., Adriatic	—	—	455
Schwartzschild & S., Minnewaska	189	—	1,000
Schwartzschild & S., Manhattan	204	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnewaska	173	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Manhattan	172	—	—
Dillenback & D., Cr. of Grenada	—	20	—
Dillenback & D., Uller	—	23	—
Miscellaneous	24	—	—
Total exports	762	43	4,165
Total exports last week	563	118	6,288

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	18,061	2,500
Kansas City	200	2,000	—
Omaha	100	4,500	200
St. Louis	500	9,674	—
St. Joseph	100	2,000	—
Sioux City	300	4,500	—
St. Paul	1,100	300	100
Fort Worth	300	550	—
Milwaukee	—	3,995	—
Peoria	—	1,500	—
Indianapolis	1,000	3,500	—
Cincinnati	134	2,830	31
Pittsburg	150	3,700	2,000
Cleveland	100	1,000	600
E. Buffalo	100	3,200	5,200

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

Chicago	25,900	37,263	17,000
Kansas City	12,000	8,646	17,000
Omaha	3,000	8,500	9,600
St. Louis	4,500	8,332	1,700
St. Joseph	2,300	6,000	5,500
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	—
St. Paul	1,000	2,500	900
Fort Worth	2,100	2,200	—
Milwaukee	—	4,249	—
Peoria	—	4,000	—
Indianapolis	900	1,500	—
Cincinnati	1,457	2,345	130
Pittsburg	3,000	6,000	6,000
East Buffalo	3,800	8,800	13,000
New York	4,547	8,861	17,680

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1910.

Chicago	11,000	31,562	18,000
Kansas City	9,000	17,795	10,000
Omaha	6,200	14,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,000	19,852	3,000
St. Joseph	2,300	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,200	5,000	—
St. Paul	1,400	2,700	400
Fort Worth	2,000	2,700	—
Milwaukee	—	3,599	—
Peoria	—	1,500	—
Indianapolis	1,350	5,500	—
Cincinnati	248	2,717	200
Pittsburg	100	2,500	250
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
E. Buffalo	125	3,200	2,000
New York	167	5,004	1,121

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1910.

Chicago	15,000	32,443	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,611	7,500
Omaha	6,400	10,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	13,307	4,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	4,000	300
St. Paul	400	1,400	2,000
Fort Worth	2,100	2,500	—
Milwaukee	—	4,441	—
Peoria	—	1,700	—
Indianapolis	1,200	5,000	—
Cincinnati	458	2,694	42
Pittsburg	—	1,500	—
Cleveland	100	1,200	2,400
East Buffalo	100	2,400	5,600
New York	2,078	6,527	6,653

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

Chicago	9,000	24,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	2,000	10,000	10,000
St. Louis	1,200	9,282	200
St. Joseph	800	3,500	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	4,000	300
St. Paul	400	1,600	800
Fort Worth	700	1,200	—
Milwaukee	—	5,747	—
Peoria	—	1,200	—
Indianapolis	—	3,000	—
Cincinnati	115	2,521	27
Pittsburg	—	6,300	—
E. Buffalo	—	2,000	7,000

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1910.

Chicago	3,500	18,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,500	3,000
Omaha	2,000	5,600	5,000
St. Louis	4,000	6,500	5,000
St. Joseph	800	2,300	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	4,500	—
Fort Worth	1,100	1,400	—
St. Paul	800	3,200	1,400
Milwaukee	—	980	—
Indianapolis	—	3,000	—
Cincinnati	—	9,602	—
Cleveland	—	1,000	—

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	762	43	4,165
Boston	1,805	—	1,763
Baltimore	367	—	—
Philadelphia	1,361	—	—
Portland	622	—	—
St. John	384	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,638	—	5,401
Liverpool	1,536	—	527
Manchester	384	—	—
Glasgow	197	—	—
Hull	512	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	24	45	—
Totals to all ports	5,301	45	5,928
Totals to all ports last week	6,109	118	8,127

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

HOW TO MAKE A SPECIAL LARD DISPLAY.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirteenth of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It is hoped to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate most of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

Many butchers, for one reason or another, find it impossible to put fresh meats of any kind in their show windows. For them there are but few alternatives. The window must either be entirely barren of anything resembling a display, or hams and bacon and canned meats or lard must be used. Displays in which hams and bacon have figured have already been suggested in this series of articles on window displays in the columns

misses a trick, too, if every once in a while he doesn't boost his lard and let his customers know that he keeps it, and that it's the best lard there is to be had in town.

When it comes to fixing up a lard window display nothing could be simpler, as the accompanying sketch will show. Cans or pails don't permit of being arranged in all sorts of positions, so that display must necessarily be simple in nature.

Make two pyramids of lard pails on either side of the window, as shown. If two sizes are carried, make two piles of the smaller size and place near the center of the window, as shown. In case the butcher carries only one size he might use jars of sliced bacon for the center piles, just as fillers in, and not to



SUGGESTION FOR A SHOW WINDOW DISPLAY OF LARD.

of The National Provisioner. Canned meats have also had their place defined, but a lard display has not been treated, and it is the object of this article to suggest a method for properly boosting the brand of lard carried by the butcher through the medium of the window display.

It is surprising how many butchers shove their lard stock into the background, and if figures were available it would even be found that there are large numbers of butchers who don't even carry lard in stock, but leave this business to the grocer and delicatessen dealer. Yet lard is not in the least outside of the butcher's province, and he lets valuable trade slip away if he doesn't keep a good stock of it always on hand. And he

be referred to in the signs. Naturally all labels should face the street.

Open two of the lard pails and lay them on their sides in front of the large piles, so that the passerby can see the clear white contents of the pail or can. A few cranberries stuck in the lard in the shape of a star, circle, etc., makes a good effect and shows off the pure whiteness of the lard extremely well. It's a small point, but one well worth observing.

Now, the papier maché or plaster figures spoken of in a previous article can be brought into use. Get your wholesaler to supply you with a few of these, and crown the piles with them, placing the largest in the very middle of the window. On the meat

hooks in the back of the window hang lard pails. This is a simple trick, yet the writer does not recall ever seeing it done.

The signs next call for attention. A rather pretty effect is obtained by hanging in the rear of the window a fancy placard something like the one shown in scroll design. These can be cut from cardboard in any desirable shape and decorated according to the artistic skill of the butcher. This placard should be used and lettered to call attention to the brand of lard carried.

The main signs should be our old friend, the antique wooden sign, painted black with red or white lettering. The wording of this is quite a problem. The writer is of the opinion, however, that by use of the word "cooking" on the sign the housewife's attention is immediately secured. "Good lard!" should help to catch the eye also, as at first glance it looks as though the butcher had taken to cussing. However, the dealer can use his own taste and judgment in lettering the signs.

For the butcher who is looking for a clean, simple display and one who objects to placing fresh meats in his window, the above suggestions should enable him to get up a good looking display.

THE BIG FAT BUTCHER SAID:

The butcher who says he does not need to advertise because his goods are the best advertisement, forgets that the other fellow has meats just as good to sell.

The butcher who never watched his clerks on a Saturday night putting the sawdust in the barrel or ash can is throwing away money. Some butchers, but these are very few, dump the barrel on a Sunday morning, and they say: "There is money on the floor!"

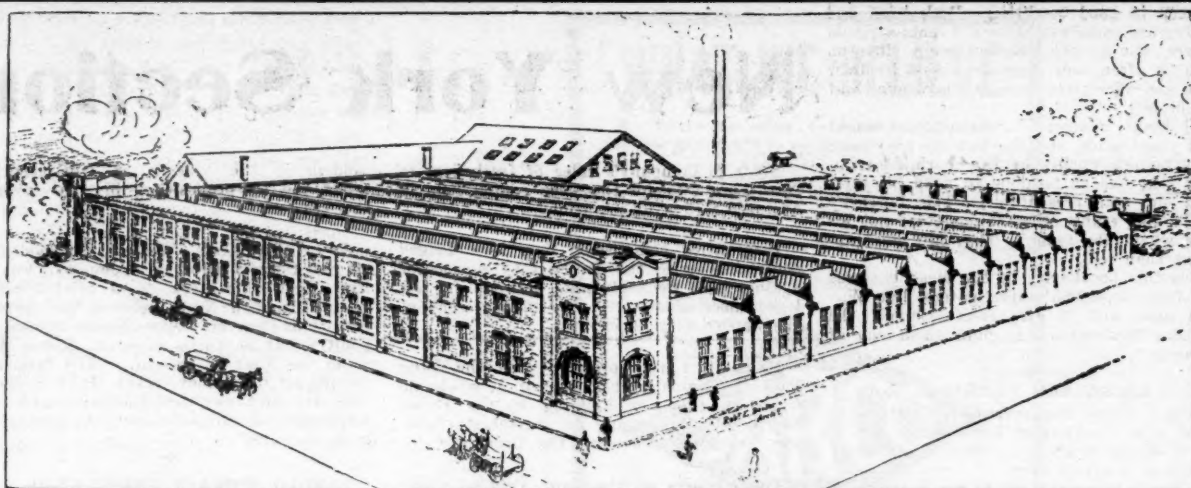
A general expression of the butchers now is: "Ice will be cheap this summer." Yes, for the wise man who has an ice machine. From the others we will hear the old song again: "Ain't it hot? Gee! I wish I had an ice machine like the other fellow has!"

Many butchers cut a salesman short, and never even listen to him. Supposing you had something good to sell yourself; how would you feel to be treated that way?

UNINSPECTED, UNLICENSED MEAT.

The labor unions and certain citizens of Waycross, Ga., have petitioned the city council to remove the license tax from farmers who peddle meat in the city. They hope in this way to get cheaper meat. The fact that it is killed without inspection, hauled into town and disposed of through dust and dirt and exposed to flies, etc., makes no difference to them. They are willing to take chances if thereby they can buy meat cheaper than in the licensed, inspected sanitary butcher shops of the city. And yet the poor consumer is held up as the victim of the meat trade!

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.



HOW DOES THIS LOOK TO YOU?

250 x 410 GROUND SPACE
150,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

The construction will be of the most modern for factory purposes. The roof is of the well-known *saw-tooth* style, assuring the greatest amount of daylight, without the heat and blinding glare of direct rays of the sun. This style of construction also facilitates the securing of perfect ventilation.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT

Part of this structure is already in use, and the balance is being rushed to completion with all possible haste. All machines, assembling and adjusting tables will be placed on separate foundations. This eliminates all vibration from the building and makes conditions most ideal for accurate, careful and precise work; a condition absolutely essential in the manufacture of perfect weighing devices. *New building, new location, new machines, new tools and dies, new plating works, new enameling ovens and the old, experienced mechanics and employees.* What better prospects could we have for the supplying of the ever-increasing demand for the famous DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES? Shipment of our goods will be greatly facilitated by our own private switch track, making direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO.
Factory, Dayton, Ohio

Sole
Distributors

MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO., 27 State Street
CHICAGO

Please mention "The National Provisioner" when writing for catalogue.

THE RETAIL BUTCHER'S SIDE.

In all this furor about the high prices of provisions the retail butcher seems to be "getting his" from all sides. Amid all the knocks he has shown meekness and resignation. But it is now about time he said something for himself or the public will conclude that he has no defense, says R. R. Godwin in the Chicago News.

Some time ago Secretary Wilson sent out a number of young men who gathered statistics showing that the retail butchers of Chicago made an average of 45 per cent. profit. A daily newspaper of this town printed a foolish example of supposed actual purchases that claimed to show a profit to the butcher of about 35 per cent. The butcher grins when he sees these things. When he remembers the many weeks of the past two years in which he has not made expenses he may well grin. The butcher knows and can easily prove that if he makes 20 per cent. profit he is a lucky man.

The inquirer goes into a meat market and buys a porterhouse steak at 28 cents a pound. "How much did you pay for that loin?" he asks. "Seventeen cents a pound," replies the butcher. "Eleven cents a pound profit," thinks the man.

He also buys a pound of fancy loin of lamb chops at 30 cents a pound. "How much are you paying for lambs now?" he asks sweetly. "Fourteen cents a pound" is the reply. "Over 100 per cent. profit," thinks the man, as he gasps for breath. He then gets a center cut slice of ham for 28 cents a pound. "How much are hams wholesale now?" he asks. "Sixteen cents," says the butcher, and the man feels dizzy as he thinks of such robbery.

Before he goes he buys a prime rib roast for Sunday's dinner and a choice veal cutlet for breakfast. On further inquiry he finds the price of these things to be about double the cost price of the steer and calf they were cut from. When he figures up and pays his bill he almost chokes with indignation as he thinks of the enormous profits the butcher has made in these few purchases.

But the butcher doesn't make a profit of 45 per cent., or 35, or 25, or often even 20. When he buys a good 600-pound steer for 10 or 10½ cents a pound (he used to pay 7 to 7½ cents) he does not get all prime roasts and choice steaks. He gets four good, heavy shanks that he sells at 4 to 5 cents a pound, two plates that sell at 8 cents, piles of coarse meat for soup or stew that sell at 10 cents, lots of suet that brings 6 cents and a good

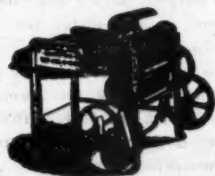
deal of rough fat that goes to the renderers at 3½ cents.

He has to trim much bone from steaks and roasts and stewing beef and he gets for that ¾ cent a pound. Thus he sells about 25 per cent. of his steer at a loss of from 2 cents to 9 cents a pound. Another 25 per cent. he sells at cost and out of the remainder 50 per cent. he has to make his "enormous profits."

For the last two years or more he has been paying for good lambs, or young sheep, 12½ cents to 15 cents a pound (he used to pay 6 to 7 cents). Sheep and lambs are more wasteful than beef. He doesn't get all legs and loins and fancy rib chops. He gets a great deal of neck and breast, on which he loses 50 per cent. and often cannot sell them at any price. The profit on retailing lambs that cost 14 or 15 cents a pound wholesale is so small that a microscope would often fail to find it. Good calves have been exceedingly scarce for several years, and the butcher has been glad to get them at 12½ to 15 cents a pound. He used to pay 6 to 7 cents.

There is little waste on veal, but the calf is a bony critter and carries a good deal of coarse meat that sells at a loss of from 3 to 7 cents a pound, according to location. It is usually a slow seller and hard

Champion Fat Cutting Machine



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cramping cake 6 per cent. Made only by
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.
322 to 342 N. Holliday St.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

ARE NOW IN SEASON

Send orders direct to DEERFOOT FARM, Southboro, Mass., and receive goods *strictly fresh, by express prepaid.*

to keep in good condition. Pork loins and poultry are usually sold on a 3-cents-a-pound margin, but as the butcher has no loss on them he often uses them as a bait to draw trade and advertises them in his windows at cost or less.

All kinds of meat lose much in weight from evaporation and the butcher also loses many pounds weekly by the continual trimming that has to be done to keep his stuff faced up and presentable. The butcher's profits, like many other things, "are not always what they seem." They are more apparent than real.

It is this peculiarity of the meat business that fools superficial investigators, like Wilson's men, and it also fools one-half the butchers themselves and puts them out of business.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Millard Clark has succeeded C. Herberts in the meat business at Firth, Neb.

J. C. Honin is about to open a new meat market at Wayside, Neb.

M. Trout has succeeded to the business of the Woodward meat market at Superior, Neb.

A new butcher shop has been opened at Grand Island, Neb., by a Mr. Salzmann.

Anton Nelson has succeeded to the butcher shop of Nelson and Knudson at Newman Grove, Neb.

C. F. Dickmate has purchased the interest of I. M. Baker in the City meat market at Shelby, Neb.

J. L. Wiltfang has sold out his stock of meats, etc., at Burr, Neb., to Art. Delaney.

George and William Rowden have purchased the meat business of Walter Rowden at Lapeer, Mich.

A. Warren has engaged in the meat business at Blaine, Wash.

O. Dobson has purchased the butcher shop of G. Fisher at Ritzville, Wash.

The Independent Meat Company has succeeded to the business of Picard & Roberts at Caldwell, Idaho.

N. R. Woodhouse has succeeded to the meat business of J. T. Bryan at Glenns Ferry, Idaho.

Shepard Brothers are reported to be opening a new butcher shop at Waterville, Wash.

Stayton & Chadwick have succeeded to the business of the Steen Meat Company at Kooskia, Idaho.

Chearies & Colburn are opening a new butcher shop at Lewiston, Idaho.

M. G. Swanson has purchased the Cascade Market at Spokane, Wash., from G. H. Clark & Company.

A. Warren has opened up a new butcher shop at Blaine, Wash.

Potts & Lamphrey have disposed of their grocery and meat business at Snohomish, Wash., to Ben Barnes.

Joslin & Shelton have engaged in the meat business at Davenport, Wash.

J. E. Ryan has purchased the Valley Meat Market at Sunnyside, Wash., from C. J. Riedman.

Hill & Gathercole have disposed of their meat and grocery business at Santa Ana, Cal., to Gerard & McGennan.

James Heiple will open a meat market at Dewar, Ia.

Baltimore, Md., Butchers' Association No. 1 celebrated the golden jubilee of the organization at Germania Maennerchor Hall Tuesday evening by a dance and banquet. About 100 members of the Washington Butchers' Benevolent Society were present and the guests of the Baltimore society.

Frank Craumer's meat market at Mayetta, N. J., has been destroyed by fire.

W. Bender has opened a meat market at Ida Grove, Ia.

A. M. Wight has taken W. Fox as a partner in the meat business at Waterloo, Ia.

Cohn Brothers will open a new meat market at Janesville, Ia.

Max Warm & Company, New York, N. Y., have incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock to conduct a retail and wholesale meat and provision business. M. Warm, 117 Essex street, New York; S. Warm, 551 Sutter avenue, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Feb. 12 averaged 8.75 cents per pound.

Disgruntled commission men have lodged complaints with the Jersey City prosecutor against the Pennsylvania Railroad for alleged discrimination in the management of the Jersey City stockyards.

Louis H. Lang, formerly with the Lang Packing Company, has opened a wholesale house in the new building of the Bronx Refrigerating Company on Westchester avenue, near Brook avenue, the Bronx.

The business of the Lang Packing Company at its West Harlem house has increased so much that more room is necessary, and plans are now being carried out for the enlargement of the coolers and salesrooms.

The Ideal Market is the name of a new market opened lately at No. 526 Newark avenue, Jersey City. The proprietor, C. Hartmann, who is very popular in the trade, keeps the market in such a condition that it always justifies its name.

That great big noise up at Maennerchor Hall on East 56th street on the night of Feb. 26 will be the twenty-third annual ball of the Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society. It will be no "Skidoo" affair either, even if it is the twenty-third.

The chairman of a local "anti-meat league" is quoted as saying that 32,000 persons have joined his crusade here and are boycotting meat. They may hang up his "eat no meat" posters, but judging from results they sneak outside of a steak once in a while when his back is turned.

Morris Weisbart, president of the Hoboken Butchers' Supply Company, has been indicted by a federal grand jury at Trenton, N. J., on a charge of selling "bob" veal in violation of the federal law. The trouble is said to be the result of a falling out of business partners.

Knaush's market at No. 269 Whiton street, Jersey City, has changed hands since Monday last and is now in the possession of P. F. Dapeldecker, a young and energetic butcher with up-to-date business principles and the trade predicts a good future for him in his new location.

W. D. Voelker, lately in charge of the Armour produce department at St. Louis, has been put in charge of that department in New York and will have his headquarters at the new produce house of Armour & Company at Franklin and Greenwich streets. Mr. Voelker is not a stranger here, having been located in New York some years ago.

The heaviest fine thus far imposed in this neighborhood for violation of the Federal meat inspection regulations was that of \$250 or six months imprisonment inflicted last week on Joseph Poleti, the local sausage maker, who was caught shipping uninspected products to another State labeled as cheese and salmon. The government does not propose to permit any such violations, Poleti paid the fine to escape jail.

There may be cheap ice this summer for the butchers in Union Hill, N. J., and vicinity, for at the election of directors of the Consumers' Hygienic Ice Company, of Union Hill, two well-known butchers were elected out of nine. John Meiller, the Union Hill master butcher, was the leading candidate. As there are many butchers heavy stock-

holders in the concern, it will certainly affect the ice proposition in that vicinity this season.

J. L. Van Neste, Western representative of the Conron Brothers Company, was in New York this week on a brief business visit. Mr. Van Neste believes that present conditions warrant even higher prices for poultry. It is worth as much in the West as in the East at present. "The farmer is getting all the money," says Mr. Van Neste. "He sits back and sets the price, and then waits for the buyer to come to him. And there you are!"

COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

The attempt of members of the New York aldermanic board to make capital out of the cold storage agitation was continued this week with another hearing of the Dowling ordinance to regulate cold storage products. Produce men appeared to oppose the ordinance and there was much argument. The meat trade is not evincing as much interest in the matter as at first, realizing the character of the motive behind it. The New York Produce Exchange adopted the following resolution concerning the ordinance:

Resolved, That the bill now pending before the Board of Aldermen known as No. 161, and entitled "An ordinance for the purpose of establishing a system of record in relation to cold storage detention of perishable provisions in the City of New York," is a menace to the business of the provision dealers of the New York Produce Exchange for the following reasons:

First, the provisions of this bill are absolutely impracticable.

Second, this bill is absolutely unnecessary, ample authority now being vested in the Board of Health to protect consumers of provisions in this city from the sale of goods not in prime condition.

Third, that if the terms of this ordinance were enforced an unnecessary burden of additional expense would be put on consumers of provisions, incurred in the tagging of goods prescribed in the measure.

U. D. B. BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

The first annual beefsteak party of the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company was held on Monday evening at the Palm Garden, in East 58th street. It was one of the biggest beefsteak dinners ever given in the city, and several hundred meat men sat down to the tables. The dinner was cooked and served by the U. D. B. boys and it goes without saying that the beef was fine. In fact, it was about the finest any beefsteak diner ever put into his mouth. And there was plenty of it. The guests ate steak till they could eat no more, and then some! Along with the other trimmings that go with such a feast, it was a great spread which everybody enjoyed.

The guests included everybody in the retail trade, and there was a big representation of wholesalers. The walls were decorated with appropriate signs and mottoes

aimed at various well-known meat men, such as "Moe Selig attends dog fights and prize fights. Help poor Moe!" and "Louis Frank believes in high tariff, cheap ox tails and high prices for high balls. If you don't believe it, ask Gus Adler." Walter Wheeler presided as master of ceremonies and he reached clear up to the ceiling. Alderman Joe Schloss delivered an impassioned address on woman suffrage which elicited frantic cheers from the butchers present. Manager Charles A. Barry, of the National Packing Company, was presented with a dainty memento of the occasion in behalf of his hosts of friends, and leather medals were also awarded to Louis Frank, John Ball, of the Hammond Company, and others. It was a great night and will be looked forward to hereafter as an annual event.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE GRATUITY FUND.

The trustees of the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange submitted their annual report for the year ending Jan. 31 to the members this week. Thirty-seven members joined the Exchange and gratuity fund during the year. Their average age was 36.46 years. There have been sixty-five deaths, fifty-six of which were assessed upon the subscribing members, the remaining nine being paid out of the surplus fund.

The amount paid or to be paid from the surplus to the beneficiaries of the forty-nine members belonging to the ten-tenths class is \$33,782.34 in excess of the amount assessed at their death.

The membership of the Exchange is classified as follows: 1,107 entitled to maximum gratuity, 617 entitled to nine-tenths maximum gratuity, 27 entitled to eight-tenths maximum gratuity, 47 entitled to seven-tenths maximum gratuity, 18 entitled to six-tenths maximum gratuity, 236 limited participants, 37 deceased, 2 resigned, 52 non-subscribers, 65 associate members, 792 retired by the Exchange; total, 3,000. The number entitled to the highest amount of gratuity is 64 less than it was Feb. 1, 1909. There have been forty-two members elected or transferred by the Board of Managers to the associate class during the year. There have been twenty-two meetings of the trustees. The amount on bond and mortgage is \$732,750 invested as first liens on property appraised at \$1,421,950. The average rate of interest is 5.14 per cent. The expense of carrying on the system has been \$5,003.92. The average age of the sixty-five deaths was 66.85 years; percentage of deaths, 3.04.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Feb. 12, 1910, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 41,639 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,130 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 49,779 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 4,020 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 1,560 lbs.; Brooklyn, 385 lbs.; total, 1,945 lbs.

WHAT WE BELIEVE

We believe the better we make SARCO MASTIC floors the greater will be the demand.

THE PLAN FOLLOWED IS THIS:

You tell us your requirements and the conditions. We plan your floor. You can build it with your labor or we will install it with our workmen.

If you would like our booklet 300 M it will be sent on request.



STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.

205 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES. MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

[No list of mortgages and bills of sale for Manhattan Borough appears this week. This is because of the refusal of the public official having charge of the records (who is a new incumbent of the office) to permit examination of the papers on file. It is expected that this difficulty will be adjusted within a short time.]

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Almon, John, 105 N. 4th; Jacob Selner.
Cañero, Lavonia, 2954 W. 22d; Robt. J. Dick.
Davis, Morris, 227 Bedford ave.; Van Iders-
tine Co.
Freinich, Theodore, 377 Broadway; Herman
Brand.
Gang, Samuel, Dumont ave. and Sheppard
ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Rogers, Frank, 1120 Nostrand ave.; Gustav
Selner.
Rosso, Pasq., 217 Myrtle ave.; F. A. Alford
Co.
Schwarz, Rudolf, 121 St. Nicholas ave.; Fred
Rath.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Hagmann, John, 121 St. Nicholas ave.; Ru-
dolf Schwarz.
Schwarz, Rudolf, 190 Irving ave.; Gustav
Brand.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Kuck, Henry H., 909 Manhattan ave.; Mar-
gareth Lullman.
Marcuson, Sarah, 517 Nostrand ave. and 1224
Fulton; Goldie Katz.
Goldstein, Adolf, 45 Siegel; Nathan Radus.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Adamo, Alfred, 707 Lorimer; Michaelina
Adamo.
Friedman, Hyman, 305 Hopkinson ave.;
Zlota Elson.
Geier, Philip, 1783 Broadway; Herman Mattei
and ano.
Kramer, Aron, 532 Gates ave.; Rosie Kranz.
Meyer, Frederick W. and Dorathea L., 230
De Kalb ave.; Wm. Beckman and Diedrich
Buhrfried.
Scheffer, Frederick, 942 Flatbush ave.; Marion
Ball.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL SUPPLY CO.

Hotel, Steamship and Restaurant Supplies
BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, POULTRY, GAME,
TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, LARD, Etc.
432 West 14th Street
Telephone 1747 Chelsea
NEW YORK

RETAIL BUTCHERS FAT RENDERING CO.

Nos. 652-658 WEST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Manufacturers of—

TALLOW, FERTILIZERS,
HARD SCRAP and CHICKEN FEED

We will manufacture only the highest grade goods. Telephone, Murray Hill, 1737

STREETT & CORKRAN CO.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "ORANGE" and "BUSY BEE" brands of HAMS and BACON
Refiners of the "ORANGE" and "DIAMOND" Brands of LARD

UNION STOCK YARDS BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.00@7.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.50@5.85
Oxen and stags.....	3.50@6.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.70@4.85
Good to choice native steers a year ago.....	3.85@6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.75@11.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	9.50@10.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 9.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 7.00
Live calves, barnyards.....	4.00@ 5.00
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 8.90
Live lambs, culls.....	5.50@ 7.00
Live yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 4.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	9.65@9.75
Hogs, medium.....	@9.60
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.60
Pigs.....	@9.75
Rough.....	8.05@8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10 @10½
Choice native light.....	9½@10
Common to fair native.....	8½@ 9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10 @10½
Choice native light.....	9½@10
Native, common to fair.....	8½@ 9
Choice Western, heavy.....	nom
Choice Western, light.....	nom
Common to fair Texas.....	nom
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair heifers.....	7½@ 8
Choice cows.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	7½@ 8

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 12c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 12½c. to 13c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 11c. per lb.;	
No. 1 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.;	
No. 3 chucks, 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 8c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	13½@16½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12½@15½
Western calves, choice.....	13 @15
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 @14
Western calves, common.....	9 @10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	12½@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12½@15½
Spring lambs, good.....	11½@14½
Sheep, choice.....	11 @12½
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @11½
Sheep, culls.....	9 @10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@15½
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@12
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@12
Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	14½@15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@14½
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	12 @12½
Butts, regular.....	@13
Butts, boneless.....	@13½
Fresh hams, city.....	@14
Fresh hams, Western.....	14½@15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	@ 20.00
Thigh bones, avg. 80@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@200.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	.80 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	.50 @90c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	.25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	.7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	5 @6c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@15c. a piece
Holls, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@88
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Kings.....	@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tes.....	@10½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@22
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@4½
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@16½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@12½
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@76
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@74
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@13
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 5

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14½	10½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	8½	10½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13½	15½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	10	—
Allspice.....	6	8½
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	14	17
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered.....	5½@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .22
No. 2 skins.....	@ .20
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .12
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .20
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .18
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.35
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.10
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.10
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@1.85
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.60
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.35
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.35
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.35
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.10
Branded kips.....	@1.75
Branded skins.....	@ .15

Heavy branded kips.....	@2.00
Ticky skins.....	@ .15
Ticky kips.....	@1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.00
No. 3 skins.....	@ .12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western, avg. best.....	24 @25
Western, fair to good.....	22 @23

FROZEN.

Young toms, No. 1.....	@26
Young toms, No. 2.....	18 @20
Young hens, No. 1.....	24 @25
Young hens, No. 2.....	18 @20
Old toms, No. 1.....	22 @22½

Broilers—

Phila., faucy, 4 lbs. to pr. and under, per lb.....	28 @30
---	--------

Chickens, Roasting—

Phila., fancy, 9 lbs. and over to pr. per lb.....	@24
Western, avg. best.....	16 @18

Fowls—

Western, boxes, 48 lbs. to doz.....	@18
Western, bbls., dry-picked, 4 lb. avg.....	17½@18
Western, scalded, fancy.....	17½@18

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, frozen, No. 1.....	21 @23
Geese, frozen, No. 1.....	15 @16
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@5.75
Squabs, poor dark, per doz.....	@2.00
Guineas, 3 lbs. and over to pair.....	@1.00

GAME.

Wild ducks, per pair.....	60@3.00
---------------------------	---------

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	17 @18
Fowls, per lb.....	20 @21
Old and young roosters.....	13 @14
Turkeys, prime, well grown.....	18 @20
Ducks, per lb.....	@18
Geese, western.....	14 @15
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials.....	@31
Creamery, Extras.....	@30
Process, Specials.....	@26½
Process, Extras.....	25½@26

EGGS.

Fresh Gathered Extras.....	28 @29
Fresh Gathered Firsts.....	26½@27
Refrigerator firsts.....	@23

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.80
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.....	@ 3.20
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	20.00 @25.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.07½
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.85 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	3.05 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory.....	2.35 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.67½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	@ 2.05
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUALITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.05 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., future shipment.....	1.00 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@48 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16½@ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½@ 2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

